

THE
Gardeners Kalendar,

Directing what WORKS are necessary to be done

EVERY MONTH,

IN THE

Kitchen, Fruit, and Pleasure Gardens,

And in the

CONSERVATORY.

WITH

An Account of the particular SEASONS for the
Propagation and Use of all Sorts of ESCULENT PLANTS and
FRUITS proper for the TABLE, and of all Sorts of FLOWERS,
PLANTS, and TREES, that *flower* in every Month.

The Second Edition.

By PHILIP MILLER,

Gardener to the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries,
at their *Botanick Garden* in *Chelsea*, and F. R. S.

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Gardners Kalender.

THESE ARE THE NAMES OF THE

EVERY MONTH

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For Richard Gurney, George R. Smith,
George R. Smith, William R. Smith, John
and John Smith and William R. Smith on the 2d.
of December, 1860.

TO THE
MASTER and WARDENS

And the rest of the

Court of Assistants

Of the Worshipful COMPANY of

Apothecaries of LONDON;

This Gardeners Kalendar

Is, with the greatest Respect, Inscribed,

By their Most Obedient

Humble Servant,

Philip Miller.

TO THE

MASTER and WARDENS

And the rest of the

Court of Assistants

Of the Worshipful Company of



Apotbecaries in London

The Gardeners' Kalendar

Is, with the greatest respect, submitted

By their Most Obedient

Humble Servants

J. Philip & Co.



THE PREFACE.

HAVING exhibited in my GARDENERS DICTIONARY, under the heads of each respective month, a Kalendar of the works necessary to be done in the Kitchen, Fruit, and Flower Gardens, together with an account of their several productions, according to the various seasons throughout the year; the present performance may perhaps by some persons be judged superfluous.

This renders it necessary for me to mention, that it was undertaken at the request of some particular friends, who having read what I had written on this subject, desired that I would publish separately, in a small volume, the KALENDAR, with such Corrections and Additions as I should think proper: By which means it would not only be portable on all occasions, either in the closet, or in the garden, but it would also be afforded at such a price, as might suit those who could not so well spare money for my larger work: As well as that it would bring into one easy and concise view, all the works that were necessary to be done in the several branches of Gardening. And in this respect, be of great use to such Gentlemen as might be hindered by other avocations from bestowing much time in the study of this delightful and innocent Art.

To this they also added, that it would be still much more useful, when the months were dispos'd according to their order of time, than in the alphabetical order I was obliged to observe in my Dictionary, which unavoidably occasion'd their being interspers'd among a variety of other things, that, however useful in themselves, and necessary to my subject, were not altogether so, to such as have not leisure to go thro' with a general System of Gardening in all its various and diffusive branches.

Upon these considerations I was induc'd to set about the work; and accordingly I began to compare what I had published with my Diary, and to add what new observations I had made, as also to correct what I found amiss in my former Kalendar. But while I was engaged in this affair, I was inform'd of an ungenerous intention of some persons to publish something of this nature from my Dictionary: upon which I was the more intent to have it publish'd before such a design could be accomplish'd by any other hand; which was not very difficult for me to do, having a complete Diary of many years observations of my own, so that I had little more to do, than to transcribe my loose papers, and dispose them into the method wherein they are here presented to the world.

It may perhaps be objected, that as there are several pieces of this kind already extant, so there was the less occasion for this. To which I answer, that as there are annually many new improvements made in Gardening, as also great numbers of new plants introduced into the English gardens, both for profit and pleasure, it is absolutely necessary for every one who would cultivate them, to know the proper seasons for sowing and transplanting them, with their times of flowering, if of the flowery Tribe; and if esculent Plants, when they are in season for the Table; and if Fruit, the time when the several sorts thereof are in prime, and how long lasting; all which I have faithfully set down in the following sheets, from my own observations.

And that I might do this with the greater accuracy, I compar'd several years observations together, wherein I found the same plants were some years above a fortnight later

later than in others. So that I was obliged many times to set down directions for performing the same work in two several months; and this must be attended to, as the season happens to be forward or backward, of which any common capacity may easily judge. I have also mentioned several plants flowering in two or three different months, which is likewise many times occasioned by the difference of seasons, tho' some sorts continue in flower a much longer time than others. And it is the same with fruits; those sorts which ripen early, being of very short duration, but most of the winter fruits continuing good for a long time; and this made it necessary to mention them in every month wherein they are usually in eating.

It is also requisite to observe, that in some soils and situations flowers and fruits are earlier than in others by a fortnight or more, which renders it necessary to perform all the different works so much earlier in the spring upon such warm soils, than is usually practis'd upon low cold land, otherwise the crops will not succeed so well; for the warm grounds occasion a very quick growth in the spring, while the earth is cool and moist, yet when the heat of the summer comes on, things are generally at a stand upon such land, especially if the season be dry; so that if the plants have not establish'd their roots in the ground, and made some progress in the spring, they seldom come to much upon such hot dry soils; and on the other hand, if wet cold land be planted or sown too early, the seeds and plants are generally starved, and seldom succeed well. All which rendered it necessary for me sometimes to repeat the directions in two different months.

Besides which there is another reason to justify this repetition; which is, that many times by a hurry of business some things may be neglected to be done in one month, which may be performed in the next, without any loss; for want of knowing which some persons might omit the doing of them at all, apprehending the season to be too far gone for such works: For which reason I have particularly mentioned, in the several months, when these things may be performed with success.

It cannot be expected, that I should, in this little piece, give particular directions for the choice of soils, or the culture of the several Plants or fruits mention'd in it, since that would have swell'd it to too great a bulk; and besides, that being already done, with more advantage, in my Gardeners Dictionary, to which I shall therefore refer the curious reader, who would be acquainted with these things; for I must in justice to the publick, and to my own character, declare, that it is not my intention to publish any thing which may interfere with what I have already done, or tend to depreciate a performance, for the kind and candid reception whereof I am so much oblig'd to the publick in general, and to my very good friends in particular: Of whose generous favour I am so very sensible, that I shall omit no opportunity to acknowledge it; and I think I cannot better express my gratitude to all my kind benefactors, than by devoting all my leisure hours to correct and add to my former work, as occasions shall offer, whatever useful instructions and observations may come within my notice; which, however, I must declare, shall never be publish'd but in such a method as may not in the least injure the purchasers of the first edition; and this indeed is but repeating my former promise on this occasion, and doing common justice to the kind promoters of that work.





THE Gardeners KALENDAR.

JANUARY.

Work to be done in the KITCHEN- GARDEN.

IF the Weather be mild, you must continue to dig and trench your Ground for spring crops, that it may be ready for sowing or planting the following Months: and on warm borders and banks, near walls, pales, or hedges, you may now sow early Radishes, Carrots, Spinach, Lettuce and small sallering, and put in some Pease to succeed those which were sown in the autumn. You may also plant the first crop of Windsor or Sandwich Beans, which will come in as the early Spanish Beans are going off.

When

When this month proves frosty, so as that the ground is frozen so hard as not to be dūg (as it often happens) then you may carry dung upon the Ground, repair hedges, rub out and clean your seeds, and prepare all your tools ready for use against the frost's going off, that you may not be hindered with these things when every other part of the business is in great haste; for if at this Season you omit putting in your crops, you will find a great loss attend it the following spring.

Make hot-beds for early Cucumbers and Melons, as also for Asparagus, to succeed that which was made the last month, that there may be no want in the kitchen, where these things are requir'd.

Sow Cresses, Mustard, Rape, Radish, Turnep, and other sorts of small sallet herbs, upon moderate hot-beds, to bring them forward; for at this season those seeds which are sown in the natural earth will not come on very fast, the Ground being cold; and if the frost should prove severe, those in the open air would miscarry.

Look carefully to your Cauliflower-plants, which are under frames, pulling off all decay'd leaves from them, which, if permitted to remain upon them, would endanger the plants, if the weather should prove so bad that the glasses could not be open'd for three or four days to give them air, which sometimes happens at this time of the year; then these rotten leaves cause the inclos'd air in the beds to turn rancid and damp, to the great prejudice of the plants; therefore you should always pick them off so soon as they appear, and be sure to give the plants as much air as possible in mild weather; for if they are drawn weak at this season, they will not be able to resist the cold of the open air the next month, when they should be transplanted out.

Those who have Cucumber and Melon plants already up, must be very careful of them at this season, otherwise a small neglect will destroy them all: The beds must be constantly kept to an equal temper for heat, and air must be given to them at every opportunity, that
the

the steam of the bed may pass off; but this must be done with great care; for if too much cold air be admitted, it will be equally destructive to the plants; so that the great art in raising these plants early, depends upon the just observing these things.

The Asparagus Beds, which were made the last month, will now begin to have some buds appear, when you must earth them the full thickness over the crown of the roots, which should be five or six inches at least; and the frames should now be put over them: but if you find the heat of the bed begin to decline, it will be necessary to add some hot dung round the sides (which, in the Gardeners phrase, is call'd lining the beds) this will renew the heat of the dung, and bring the Asparagus forward; and you should observe also to cover the glasses with mats and straw every night and in bad weather.

Toward the latter end of the month (if the season proves mild) you may transplant some Cabbage-plants of the Sugar-loaf kind, to succeed those which were planted out in *November*, and you may sow the ground with Spinach before the plants are planted.

Transplant Carrots, Parsnips, Leeks, and Cabbages for seed, observing to hang up the Cabbages by their stalks in some dry place three or four days before they are planted, that the water may drain out from between their leaves. These should be plac'd near a hedge, pale or wall, where they may be shelter'd from strong winds, which often break down their branches of seed in summer, when they are too much expos'd thereto.

You may now destroy snails and other vermin, which are at this season closely laid up in the holes of walls, and under reed hedges and such other places of shelter, where they may be easily taken before they get abroad.

Product of the KITCHEN GARDEN.

You have now Cabbages, Savoys, Parsnips, Turneps, Carrots, Potatoes, Leeks, Onions, Garlick, Shallots, Beers, Borecole, &c. in plenty; as also Celery, Endive, Lettuce; and upon moderate hot-beds all sorts of young Sallet herbs, as Cresses, Turnep, Radish, Rape, Mustard, Coriander, and Mint; and Asparagus on hot-beds made in *November*: You have also Skirrers, Broccoli, Spinach, and Cardoons, with some others.

Work to be done in the FRUIT GARDEN.

Cover the roots of all new planted trees with mulch, to guard them from the frost, provided it be not already done, or that it may have wasted; and the Fig-trees which are against walls, pales, or espaliers, should be cover'd either with mats or reeds, which will preserve their tender shoots from being injur'd by frost, and cause the fruit to come out much earlier in the spring, and in greater quantity.

You may now cut out all dead or canker'd branches from your Standard Fruit-trees; as also such as cross each other, and are ill plac'd; but be careful in doing this, to make the wounded part as smooth as possible, and sloping, that the wet may not be detain'd there and enter, to the great prejudice of the trees.

If the season be mild, you may prune Dwarf-trees, and any hardy sorts of fruits, as Pears, Apples, and Vines; but Stone fruit (which was not prun'd in autumn) should be deferr'd until next month; because if hard frost should set in soon after they are prun'd, it will penetrate the wounds of the tender shoots and decay them.

Cut Grafts from all the sorts of early fruits, laying them in the earth under a dry wall or pale; and if the weather be severe, they should be cover'd with litter or straw, to protect them from injury. The reason for cutting them so early, is to prevent their buds from swelling

ling too much ; therefore as the winter proves more or less severe, so you must be directed to cut the Grafts sooner or later, according as the trees are dispos'd for budding.

In mild weather you must prepare such borders as are design'd for planting Fruit-trees the succeeding month, laying a good quantity of fresh earth therein, making it level, that it may have some time to settle before the trees are planted. You may also repair the borders about old Fruits, which want amendment, by laying some fresh earth and well rotted dung upon them : But if the trees are old, it will be of little service to add this near their stems, for the roots which supply them with nourishment are extended to a considerable distance ; therefore the whole should be amended to the distance of ten or twelve feet from the stems (if possible) that the young roots may receive nourishment therefrom.

Mend and repair all your decay'd espaliers with new poles, where they want them, and fasten such places where the poles or rails are loose with wire, which is the strongest fastning. You must also plash and tie your Fruit-trees thereto with small osier twigs, but observe to train their branches regularly at proper distances, and not to fasten them too close with the twigs, so as to pinch the shoots when they grow the following summer.

You may yet plant Strawberries and Raspberries, tho' it would have been better if done in autumn, especially if the soil be dry. Those who are curious to have early Strawberries, should now plant them in pots fill'd with good earth, and place them in a shelter'd situation till they are rooted, after which the pots should be plung'd into a moderate hot-bed, which will bring them forward in a short time. Those persons who are very curious to have early Fruit in forcing-frames, must now observe to keep up their heat, whether it be dung or fire which they use ; for if, after they have forc'd the trees out into blossom, they neglect to keep them nearly to the same temperature of heat, the blossoms will

will fall off and come to nothing. There should also be the same care to let in fresh air whenever there are opportunities; for if they are kept too close, they seldom succeed well; therefore it is not proper to apply the heat too early to the trees, because this month is often unfavourable to tender things, and the air is generally too cold to be admitted to them; so that, if the heat be not apply'd before the beginning of this month, the blossoms will not appear till the beginning of the next month, when the weather is generally less severe than in this; so that there will be less danger of miscarrying, and the Fruit will be ripe almost as early as those which were forc'd all *December*.

Fruits in prime, or yet lasting.

Pears; L'Effacherie, Colmar, when well preserv'd Virgoleuse, Ambrette, Epine d'Hyver, St. Germain, St. Augustine, Winter Beurree, Martin Sec, Winter Boncretien, Citron d'Hyver, Rousselette d'Hyver, Franc Real; and for baking, the Cadillac black Pear of Worcester, English Warden, and the Pickering.

Apples; Golden Pippen, Nonpareil, French Pippen, Golden Russet, Wheeler's Russet, Pile's Russet, Harvey Apple, Kentish Pippen, Holland Pippen, Aromatick Pippen, Winter Pearmain, Monstrous Rennet, Pear Russet, Aromatick Russet, John Apple, with many others of less note; as also Nuts, Almonds, Services and Meddlars.

Work to be done in the PLEASURE GARDEN and WILDERNESS.

In frosty weather you should cover the beds of Ranunculus's, Anemonies, Hyacinths, and other choice Flowers: Such of them as are not come up above ground, may be cover'd with Pease-haulm, or some other light covering, which will admit the air, but prevent the frost from penetrating the earth: But such of the

the Flowers as are come up, must be arch'd over with hoops, and cover'd with mats or cloths; for if they are not protected from the frost at this season, the roots are many times destroy'd; but in mild weather they should be uncover'd, and expos'd to the air as much as possible; for if they are too closely cover'd, they are apt to mould and decay.

Cover all pots and tubs of Seedling Flowers in hard frosts, and from great snows, which are very injurious to them, especially to the Seedling Hyacinths, Persian Iris's, Spring Cyclamen, and some other bulbous-rooted Flowers, which, tho' hardy enough to resist the cold of our climate, when their roots are fully grown, yet, while young, are in danger of being destroy'd by severe frost.

In mild weather you may plant such roots of Ranunculus's, Anemonies and Tulips, as were kept out of the ground to retard them, that they might succeed those which were planted in autumn; but this should not be done when the earth is over-wet, which would endanger the rotting of their roots.

Turn over your heaps of compost, that the frost may mellow them, and break the clods; the oftner these are turn'd, the sooner they will be fit for use. You should also at this season make new parcels for a constant supply; for without this there is but small hopes of having choice Flowers in any tolerable degree of perfection.

Toward the end of this month, if the season be mild, you must pick off all decay'd leaves from your Auricula's, and take the earth out from the tops of the pots as low as you can conveniently without disturbing their roots, then fill the pots with fresh rich earth, which will greatly strengthen their Flowers. You must also observe to place the pots where they may be shelter'd from frosts, which will blight and destroy their buds, which are forming in the center of the plants; but you must let them have as much free air as possible in mild weather, for if they are drawn, it will weaken their Flowers; nor should they be kept too dry, for though they

they require to be guarded from great rains, yet they should have the benefit of moderate showers, which will be of great service to them.

Your choice Carnations should also be guarded from heavy rains, snow, and severe frost, which are often very destructive to them; but you must give them as much free air as possible in mild weather, otherwise they will draw up weak and come to little. At this season you must also be careful to protect them from vermin, which, for want of other food, will destroy them, particularly rats and mice do often make great havock with them; and where hares or rabbits can come to them, they generally make clear work, seldom leaving any in their reach.

At the latter end of this month you must provide some new dung, which should be thrown on a heap to warm, to make some hot-beds to sow the choicest sorts of annual flowers upon, that they may be brought forward to flower; and this method will render them stronger than if they are sown later in the season.

Prune up Wilderness-trees where they grow too much out of shape, and dig up the ground in wilderness quarters, observing to clear it from the roots of all hurtful weeds. This digging will be of great service to the trees, and add a neatness to the wilderness. But in doing of this you must be careful not to disturb the roots of those wood-plants which are intermix'd under the trees for the sake of their flowers.

Plants now in flower in the open air.

Winter Aconite, Helleboraster or Bearsfoot, True Black Hellebore, some single Anemonies, Blue and White Winter Hyacinths, Early Starry Hyacinth, Polyanthus's, Primroses, Single and Double Snowdrops, Black Hellebore with Green Flowers, Round-leav'd Spring Cyclamen, and, in a warm situation, the Duke Van Tol Tulip.

Hardy

Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in flower.

Laurustinus, two or three sorts, Glastenbury Thorn, Mezerion, Spurge, Laurel, Strawberry Tree, Manna Ash, Cornelian Cherry, Clematitis Boetica, Alaternus's, and some others.

Work to be done in the GREEN-HOUSE and STOVE.

If this month proves very severe (as it often happens) you must be careful to keep the frost out of your Green-house; for if it reaches the earth of your Orange-trees, it will cause all the fruit to drop off, and many times a great part of the leaves also; therefore it is very useful to have a Flue contriv'd under the pavement, in the front of the Green-house, which may be us'd in very hard winters, when it will be very difficult to keep the frost out of the house, where it is wanting: Besides, in great thaws, when the air is fill'd with moisture, which occasions a great damp in Green-houses, it will be of great use to make two or three gentle fires.

You must also observe to pick off all dead leaves, or such as are mouldy, which, if suffer'd to remain on, would infect those which grow near them, and also corrupt the air of the house, to the prejudice of your plants. In mild weather you must let air into the house, without which the plants would alter their colour, and sometimes cast their leaves; but this must be done cautiously at this season. You must also refresh them with water as often as you find it necessary, but give it to them sparingly; for it is better to give it to them often, and in small quantities, than to over-water them at this time, because it may prove very hurtful to them, especially if bad weather should set in soon after, which will oblige you to keep the house closely shut up for two or three days.

The hardy succulent plants must have as much air as possible in mild weather, for if they are too closely shut

up, they often cast their leaves, and appear unsightly, especially the Sedums, Cotyledons, Senecio's, and the Ficoides's, which when drawn too much, will not appear handsome, nor produce near so many flowers, as those which are kept more airy.

Your Anana's, or Pine-Apples, which begin now to shew their flower-buds, must be carefully look'd after, observing to refresh them frequently with water, for want of which they are often starv'd, and the fruit is render'd small: But this water should be plac'd in the stove at least twelve hours before it is us'd, that it may acquire an equal warmth with the air of the house, otherwise it will be too cold for them. You must also keep up the warmth of the house, and not suffer the heat to decline at this season, lest you starve the fruit.

The Coffee-trees, and other woody plants, which are plac'd in the bark-bed in the stove, must also be often refresh'd with water, and their dead or mouldy leaves constantly taken off; and where any of the leaves have contracted filth, it should be carefully wash'd off; as should insects where-ever the plants are infested with them, otherwise they will encrease and spread over all the plants in the house.

If the bark in the bed has settled unequally (as it often happens) so that the pots do not keep their position, it will be proper to take out the pots in a fine day, and stir the bark, adding a little new bark (which has been in shelter a week or ten days to drain off the moisture) and plunge the pots down again: This will renew the heat of the bed, and be very useful to the plants.

The tender sorts of Aloes, Cereus's, Euphorbiums, and Melon Thistles, should now have very little water given to them, for moisture at this season is very injurious to them.

Plants

*Plants in flower in the GREEN-HOUSE and
STOVE.*

Double Nasturtium, Alaternoides ericæ folio, Persian Cyclamens, Senecio Africanus folio retuso, Geranium, with a scarlet flower, Indian yellow Jasmine, Spanish Jasmine, African Gladiolus, Hæmanthus, Senecio Africanus arborescens folio ficoidis Chrysanthemum populi folio, Jasminum Ilicis folio, Aloe Succotrina, Aloe Margaritifera major & minor, Cushion Aloe, Hedgehog Aloe, Partridge-breast Aloe, Doria Africana atriplicis folio, Anemonospermos's of several sorts, Ascyron Balearicum, Canary Campanula, Ficoides's of several sorts, Amomum Plinii in fruit, with Oranges and Lemons.



FEBRUARY.

Work to be done in the KITCHEN-GARDEN.

IF the weather be mild in this month, there is a great deal of business to be done in the Kitchen Garden, which, if omitted, will be of bad consequence, most of the principal crops being now to be sown or planted; which if done later in the year, do seldom succeed so well, especially upon dry land.

You must now dig and prepare your ground for Carrots, Parsnips, Onions, Leeks, Radishes, Spinach, and Cabbage-Lettuce, which should now be sown; but where it is only for the supply of a family, there should

not be too much of each sort sown at once; For it is a much better way to sow three or four times of each sort at about ten days distance from each other, that there may be a continuation of them for the kitchen, than to trust to one sowing, which will last but a short time: Besides, if the first or second sowing should miscarry, it is probable the other may do well, and then there will be no disappointment of a crop.

This is also the season for sowing Scorzonera, Salsify, Beets, Skirrets, Parsley, Corn-Sallet with most other hardy plants; these are best sown in separate beds, and afterwards thinn'd to the proper distance which each requires; for where they are sown with other crops, they do not thrive so well; nor should they be left too close, for then the plants will draw each other up weak, and become small.

Make moderate hot-beds for sowing some Cauliflower-seed, for summer-plants to supply the kitchen, after those which were sown in *August* are gone; but these are only fit for a moist soil; for in a dry ground they seldom produce large heads.

Plant Garlick, Shallots, Rocambole and Cives; as also Onions, for to draw up for Scallions in *April*, when the dry Onions will be gone, and the *Michaelmas* Onions will be too small for many kitchen uses.

If the last month was so severe that little work could be done in the garden, then there will be a necessity for forwarding business in this, provided the season is favourable; therefore now should be planted out some of the Sugar-loaf and Long-sided Cabbages, to succeed those which were planted in *November*. You must also transplant your Cauliflower-plants out of the winter-beds to the places where they are to grow; and towards the end of the month you must slip your old Artichoke-stocks, and plant out some of the clearest and most promising plants for a new plantation; these will produce fruit in autumn, after those on the old stocks are gone. The particular directions for doing this are exhibited in my *Gardeners Dictionary*.

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Continue to plant Beans, and sow Pease every fortnight, that there may be no want of these things in the kitchen during the season: But now it is proper to plant only the Windsor-Bean; and some of the larger sorts of Pease should now be sown, particularly the Spanish Morotto, which is a plentiful bearing sort, and a very good Pea for eating.

Make new hot-beds for Asparagus to succeed those which were made the last month, for otherwise there will be a want in the kitchen, one of these beds seldom continuing much more than a fortnight in good order; so that in this month there should be two beds made, at about sixteen or eighteen days distance, that they may succeed each other regularly.

The Cucumber and Melon plants which were rais'd the last month, will now be fit to transplant; therefore there must be new beds made for them, which should be well wrought; but the plants must not be planted therein until the violent heat of the bed is over, which seldom lasts above a week, especially if the dung had been well prepar'd before it was us'd. At this season you must attend very closely to your hot-beds, if you would have them succeed; for a small neglect at this season will destroy all your plants, and put you greatly backward.

Plant some Kidney-Beans upon a moderate hot-bed for an early crop, observing, when the plants are come up, to give them air, whenever the weather will permit, otherwise the plants will draw up weak, and not produce fruit. The best sort for this purpose is the Dwarf Battersea Bean, which seldom runs much to haulm, and is a plentiful bearer.

If the weather be favourable, towards the end of this month you plant your Cos, Silesia and Imperial Lettuces, from the beds or borders where they grew in the winter; but some of the plants should be left to remain for Cabbaging, because they will come earlier than those which are remov'd. You should also sow some

seeds of these sorts upon a spot of good ground, to come after the Winter Lettuces are gone.

The latter end of the month you may sow some Cabbages and Savoys for winter use; and upon hot-beds or warm borders must be sown some small Sallet-herbs, as Lettuce, Cresses, Mustard, Rape, Radish, Turneps, &c. that there may be a constant supply of these things for the table.

Sow some Celery seeds upon a bed of rich earth, in a warm situation, to come up early; and you should now sow Asparagus seed in a bed of good earth, for plants against the next year, to make fresh plantations.

Transplant Cabbages, Savoys, Leeks, Parsnips, Carrots and Beets for seed, if it was not done the former month, observing (as was there directed) to hang up the Cabbages and Savoys in a dry place for five or six days, that the wet may drain out from between their leaves, which, if left in, would rot them.

Plant Potatoes and Jerusalem-Artichokes, observing to plough or trench the ground deep, that the roots may be plac'd at least six or eight inches below the surface, otherwise they will not succeed so well.

Dung and trench the ground well, where you intend to plant Asparagus, letting it remain in ridges until the season for planting, which will be the latter end of next month.

The Cauliflower-plants which were plac'd under bell or hand-glasses in *October* last, should, toward the end of this month, be parred, leaving only one of the strongest plants under each glass; but in doing of this you must be careful not to disturb the roots of those plants which were left; and if they are grown so large as to press against the glasses, you should raise the earth in a border about the plants, that the glasses may be advanc'd so as not to crush the plants.

The Pease and Beans which were sown in autumn, and have stood thro' the winter, will now begin to advance; therefore the ground between them should be hoed, and the earth drawn up to their stems, which

which will strengthen them and guard their stems from the injury of frosts.

Products of the KITCHEN GARDEN.

Cabbages, Savoy, Borecole, Broccoli, Carrots, Parsnips, Turneps, Beets, Skirrets, Scorzonera, Salsify, Coleworts, Spinach, Potatoes, Jerusalem-Artichokes; and in some warm borders there are Radishes which were sown in autumn. Upon hot-beds all sorts of small Sallet-herbs, as Lettuce, Cresses, Coriander, Turnep, Rape, Radish and Mustard. You have also Endive and Celery; and on the hot-beds made in December, you have Asparagus, which towards the middle of this month, when there begins to be some sunny weather to colour it, will be very good.

Work to be done in the FRUIT GARDEN.

You may now continue to prune such of your Fruit-trees as were not before pruned, either against walls, espaliers, or standards, observing to do the more hardy sorts first, and let the tender kinds alone till last, when there will be less danger of their suffering by cold.

The Fig-trees, which were covered in frosty weather to protect their tender branches from injury, should be opened in warm weather to admit fresh air, otherwise they will be in danger of growing mouldy, which would decay them.

Where-ever your espaliers are decayed, and have not been repaired the former months, it should be no longer deferred, because the buds of the Fruit-trees will now begin to swell, and thereby be in danger of rubbing off. And such of your trees as have not been trained to the espaliers already, must now be pruned and fastened thereto regularly, and at their proper distances, that when their leaves do come out, there may be no confusion.

Transplant all sorts of Fruit-trees, where they are wanting, this being the most proper season for moist

land (in which it is not so well to plant in autumn) but you must observe to work the ground well, and break the clods before planting, that the earth may the better joyn to every part of the roots. The heads of these trees should also be left on until they begin to push, when they must be carefully cut down, after the manner directed in my *Dictionary* under the Article of *Planting*.

The latter end of this month (if the season be mild) you must begin to graft Pears, Plums, Cherries, and other hardy kinds of fruit, being very careful that they are well clay'd, that the wind can't enter to the graft, upon which chiefly depends your success.

You may now sow the kernels and stones of hardy fruits for stocks, to bud and graft the more generous kinds upon, observing to cover them equally with earth, that none may appear above ground to intice the mice or other vermin to them, which often destroy whole beds of seeds, if they are not prevented.

In moist weather clear your Fruit-trees from moss (where they are infested with it) which at this season may be easily done with an iron instrument shap'd like a hoe, and hollow'd in the middle to the size of the branches, which are to be scrap'd; so that there should be three sizes of these instruments, which will be sufficient for all the different branches; and the moss being tender at this time, may be easily rubb'd off.

The early Fruit-frame or Forcing-frame must now be duly attended to give them air, as the season may require, as also to keep up the heat, without which the tender fruit will drop off, and come to nothing.

Fruits in prime, or yet lasting,

Pears; Winter Boncretien, Bessy de Cassoy, Citron d' Hyver, Winter Russelet, Bugi, or Bergamot de Pasque, Lord Cheyne's Green Pear, Portail; and for baking, the Cadillac, Union, or Pickering, English Warden, and Black Pear of Worcester.

Apples;

Apples; Rennett Grise, Aromatick Pippen, Golden Ruffets, Nonpareil, Golden Pippen, Holland Pippen, French Pippen, Kentish Pippen, Stone Pippen, John Apple, Harvey Apple, Pile's Ruffet, Wheeler's Ruffet, Winter Pearmain, with some others of less note,

Work to be done in the PLEASURE GARDEN,

If the weather be mild, you may now plant out your choice Carnations into the pots where they are to flower; in doing of which, you should not take too much of the earth from their roots; and when they are planted, it will be proper to place the pots in a warm situation (but not too near walls, or pales, which will draw them up weak) and arch them over with hoops, that in bad weather they may be cover'd with mats; for at this season they should acquire strength before the heat comes on, otherwise they will not produce large flowers.

You may yet sow Auricula and Polyanthos-seeds in tubs or pots of light rich earth, placing them where they may have the morning sun till *April*, when they must be remov'd into a more shady situation, there to remain during the Summer season.

If your Auricula's in pots were not fresh earth'd the last month, that should now be done, in the manner directed in *January*; for now their flower-buds will begin to shew apace; so that if it be not done in a short time, their flowers will not be improv'd by it.

Stir the surface of the ground of your flower-beds, and clear them from weeds, moss, and whatever filth may appear thereon, which will be very serviceable to the flowers, and add a neatness to the garden.

Dig and prepare your ground in the Flower-Nursery for sowing of seeds, and to receive plants the next month, when you will have much business of different kinds to do; so that if you do not get things in forwardness this month, you will be so much hurry'd in the next,

next, that many things must be omitted, or but slightly perform'd.

Transplant Canterbury Bells, French Honeysuckles, Daizies, Rose-Campions, Fox-Gloves, Pinks, Sweet-Williams, Perennial, Catchfly, Campanula's, Thrift, Scarlet-Lychnis, Columbines, Starworts, Golden-Rods, with many other fibrose-rooted plants, into the borders of your Pleasure Garden, where they are design'd to flower; but this is better to do at *Michaelmas*, where the ground is dry, because the plants will have taken good root, and obtain strength before the dry weather of the Spring comes on, and so will produce a greater quantity of flowers.

In dry frosty nights you must cover your beds of choice Ranunculus's, Anemonies and Tulips with mats, to protect them from the injury of the weather, otherwise they will be in danger of spoiling, at least their flowers will not be so fair, nor numerous, and many times the roots are destroy'd by frost at this season.

You may now transplant all sorts of hardy Flowering-trees and Shrubs, as Lilacs, Laburnums, Bladder Senna's, Scorpion Senna's, Roses, Honeysuckles, Jasmynes, &c. and most sorts of Forest-trees may now be transplanted with safety; but Evergreens should not be remov'd till the beginning of *April*, when they are just ready to push out their buds, which is the safest season to transplant them in.

Plant Dutch-Box for Edgings to borders; but it is a better season in *September*, especially for dry ground, because it will be firmly rooted before the drought of the Spring, which is often very destructive to such edgings as are late planted.

Break up your Gravel-walks, and turn them; but do not rake them until the middle of next month, by which time they will be well settled.

The latter end of this month you should rake and clean the Quarters of your Wilderness, because the flowers which are under the Trees will now begin to blow; so that there is a necessity of making the place
clean,

clean, that it may appear slightly. The edges of the Grass-walks should also be cut by a line, that they may be even; and the water-tables on the sides of the walks should be dug and rak'd, that they may be clear from weeds and moss.

Make hot-beds for your tender Annual Flowers which require to be brought forward early in the spring, which otherwise are in danger of not ripening their seeds; as the Amaranthus's, Amaranthoides, Double-flowering Stramonium, Double-strip'd Balsamine, with some others. You must also plant some Tuberoses on a hot-bed to come early in the Summer, provided you did not do it the last month.

Plants now in flower in the PLEASURE GARDEN.

Winter Aconite, Helleboraster or Bear's-foot, True Black Hellebore, Green-flower'd Black Hellebore, Snow-drops, several sorts of Spring Crocus's, Single Anemonies, Spring Cyclamen, Great Snow-drop, Early White and Blue Hyacinths, Starry Hyacinth, Persian Iris, Hepatica's, Single Wallflower, Early Tulips, Polyanthus's, Fennel-leav'd Perennial Adonies, Omphalodes pumila Verna, &c. with some others.

Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in flower.

Laurustinus two or three sorts, Mezerion Red and White, Spurge Laurel, Spanish Traveller's-joy, Cherry-Plum, White-flower'd Almond, Cornelian Cherry, Filberts, Hazel-Nuts, and some others.

Work to be done in the GREEN-HOUSE and STOVE.

If the weather be mild, and the air soft, you should begin to let air into your Green-house; but this must be done with care at first, and never open the glasses when the wind is sharp, at least not on the side on which the wind

wind blows ; for a sharp air at this season will do great damage to your plants now they are tender. Myrtles, Oranges, Geraniums, and other hardy plants, must now be frequently refresh'd with water ; but let them have it moderately and often, too much wet at this season being very injurious to them.

Pick off all dead and decay'd leaves from your plants, and stir the surface of the earth in the pots or tubs, clearing them from weeds, and if you add a little very rotten Neats-dung upon the tops of the tubs or pots, it will be serviceable to the plants. You should at the same time brush down all cobwebs, and make the house clean in every part, neatness being as necessary to the health of plants as of animals.

Make hot-beds to sow tender exotick seeds upon, which are brought from very hot countries, observing to work the dung well, that the beds may retain their heat, and settle equally ; for when the dung is not equally stirr'd, and beat down with the fork, it will settle in holes, which is a great fault in these beds, because when they are water'd the water will run into the holes, and cause those places to be over-wet, when the other parts of the beds will receive little or no benefit from it.

If any of your Orange-trees have suffer'd by ill management, so much that their heads are decay'd, you should now prune them close, and shift them into fresh earth, and then prepare a moderate hot-bed in a glass stove, into which they must be plac'd to force them out early in the Spring, that their shoots may have time to harden before Winter. But in shifting them you should be careful to cut off all mouldy or decay'd roots, and to cleanse both roots and stems from any filth they may have contracted : And when they are plac'd in the hot-bed, you must be careful that the heat be not too great, and frequently refresh them with water, not only to their roots, but over every part of their stems, which will supple their barks, and cause them to push out vigorously. But when the sun begins to shine with great force, the glasses of the house should be shaded with mats or
cloths,

cloths, otherwise it will scorch their leaves, and dry the bark of the shoots; so that they will greatly suffer, if too much expos'd thereto.

The bark in the beds of the Stoves will now require to be stirr'd up, and some fresh bark added to them to renew their heat, which will now begin to decline, and if not timely renew'd, the plants will suffer greatly: But this must be done in a warm day, when the air is soft; for in very cold weather the glasses must not be open'd, so that the bark could not be then put in.

Wash and clean the leaves of your Coffee-trees and other woody plants in the bark-stove from insects and filth, and pick off all decay'd leaves, which, if left on, would infect the air of the house. The surface of the earth in the pots should also be frequently stirr'd, to prevent its binding, and must always be kept free from weeds.

The Anana plants will now shew their fruit apace, so that they should be frequently water'd to bring them forward; and the heat of the stove must be kept up; for if that is suffer'd to decline, the plants will change their colour, and the fruit will be render'd small and worth little. Toward the end of this month you must prepare some fresh bark to make the summer-beds for the Anana's, into which they should be plung'd some time the next month.

The Aloes, Euphorbiums, Torch-Thistles, Melon-Thistles, and other tender succulent plants, should have very little water given them at this season; but the Ficoides's, Sedums, Cotyledons, and other hardy kinds, must be frequently refresh'd; but these must not have it in too large quantities, because much wet at this season will often rot them.

Plants now in flower in the GREEN HOUSE and

STOVE.

Indian yellow Jasmine, Illex-leav'd Jasmine, Spanish Jasmine, Geranium with a Scarlet Flower, Geranium

nium with a Variegated Flower, several sorts of Ficoides's; Polygala Arborefcens, Aleppo Cyclamens, Senecio Africanus folio retuso, Doria Africana Atriplicis folio, Doria Africana Coronopi folio, Hermannia Alni folio, Aloes of several other sorts, Anemonespermus's, with some others.



M A R C H.

Work to be done in the KITCHEN GARDEN.

THE weather in this month is generally more unsettled than in any other month of the year; sometimes it proves dry and frosty; at other times cold and wet, with storms of hail and strong winds, which makes a diligent attendance upon the hot-beds of Cucumbers and Melons absolutely necessary, otherwise they often miscarry, or at least lose all their first crop of fruit: To avoid which, if your beds have very much declin'd their heat, you should add a lining of new horse-dung round the sides, which will renew the heat of the beds; and also observe to cover the glasses close with mats every night; but in the day-time they must have fresh air, in proportion to the heat of the beds, whenever

ever the weather will permit, without which the fruit will drop off, and come to nothing.

Sow Cabbages, Savoys, and Red Cabbages for winter use (if it were not done the last month) and plant out all your Cauliflower plants which are remaining in the winter beds; and those Cauliflower plants which were rais'd the last month to succeed those rais'd in autumn, should now be prick'd out upon fresh hot-beds, to bring them forward; but they should not be too closely cover'd, because it will draw them up weak, and spoil them.

Continue to put in Beans and Pease every fortnight, that there may be a succession of them through the season; and sow Radishes, Spinach, and young sallterbs to succeed those before sown; and sow some Celery-seed for a latter crop.

You may yet sow Parsnips, Carrots, Onions, Leeks, Beets, Borage, Bugloss, Burnet, Dill, &c. But these should be sown early in the month, especially if the soil is dry, otherwise they seldom grow large, but upon a moist soil, the middle or latter end of the month is time enough.

Slip and plant Mint, Tarragon, Penny-Royal, Camomile, Baum, Savoy, Sage, Rosemary, Hyssop, and most other aromatick plants, which are now beginning to shoot, and will take root better than at any other time of the year.

You may now slip the off-sets from the old roots of Skirrets, and plant them in rows ten inches asunder, and six inches distance in the rows, observing in dry weather to water them until they have taken root.

Your large kind of Lettuce plants, which have stood the winter in warm borders, must now be planted out into a more open exposure, otherwise they will draw up weak and come to little. You must also sow some seeds of the Silesia, Cos, Imperial, and other Lettuces in an open rich spot of ground, to succeed those of the last month's sowing; and sow some Endive to come early in summer.

About

About the middle of this month you must fork the Asparagus beds, being very careful not to hurt the crown of the roots; but you may defer raking them smooth till the beginning of next month, whereby you will retard the growth of weeds; and that will be early enough, provided it be done before the buds appear above-ground; for the only danger attending this late dressing, is, the destroying of the buds.

Toward the latter end of this month you may plant new Asparagus beds, if the ground be dry; but if it be wet, it will be better to defer it till the beginning of next month.

Continue to make hot-beds for Cucumbers, Melons, Purslain, &c. and the beginning of the month sow Cucumber and Melon seeds, to ridge out under bell or hand-glasses, for the principal crop.

Dress your Artichokes, observing to leave only two or three of the clearest and best situated plants upon each root to bear, and slip the rest clean off; the best of which may be now planted to make a new plantation; and these will produce heads in autumn, after those upon the old roots are gone.

Sow Chardons upon a bed of rich light earth, pretty thin, observing to keep them clear from weeds; and in dry weather they must be water'd until they are big enough to transplant.

Toward the latter end of this month you may put in some Kidney-Beans in warm borders, where they may be defended from cold; but this must not be done in wet weather, because too much moisture at this season will rot them.

You should also sow Sweet-Marjoram, Thyme, Hyssop, and other tender aromatick plants, upon a dry warm soil; for they will not do well on a wet ground.

Continue to sow all sorts of young sallet-herbs, as Cresses, Mustard, Rape, Radish, &c. upon warm borders until the latter end of the month, when they will do better in a more open exposure.

At

At the end of this month you may sow Purslain upon warm borders, in the common ground, where it will at that time do well without any artificial heat. You may also at this time sow Turneps, upon an open spot of ground, to come in *May*.

You must now sow the seeds of Finnochia in drills made about a foot asunder, into which the seeds should be thinly scatter'd, and cover'd over about half an inch thick with light earth. This should have a rich light soil, otherwise it will not succeed well.

Products of the KITCHEN GARDEN.

Winter Spinach in great plenty, some Cabbages and Savoy's are yet remaining; Sprouts from the stalks of Cabbages and Savoy's in great plenty, and very good; Broccoli, Coleworts, Borecole, Red Beets, Chard Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Turneps, Potatoes, Jerusalem Artichokes, Celery, Endive, and all sorts of young Sallet herbs; and upon the hot-beds Cucumbers, Asparagus, Pease, Kidney-Beans, Purslain, &c. You have also on warm borders Mint, Tarragon, Tansey and Clary, with Sage, Parsley, Marygold's, and other kinds of Pot-herbs.

Work to be done in the FRUIT GARDEN.

You must now finish pruning all your tender sorts of Fruit-trees, as Peaches, Apricocks, Nectarines, &c. for their buds by this time (if the spring has been mild) will be very turgid, and in danger of being rubb'd off in nailing the branches. When you have finish'd the pruning and nailing of the trees, the ground should be dug about their roots to loosen it and destroy the weeds. And when the trees are in blossom, if the weather should prove very sharp, and the nights frosty, it will

be proper to cover them with mats, canvas, or reeds, to guard them from injury; but these coverings should be taken off at all times when the weather is mild, otherwise they will force out the shoots too soon, and render the blossoms so weak, that the least inclement weather will destroy them: It will also be proper, in very dry seasons, to sprinkle some water gently over the branches of your fruit-trees (especially in mild weather) which will strengthen the bloom, and forward the fruit, and also be of great service to the trees.

You may yet transplant fruit-trees upon a moist soil; but if your ground be not ready by the middle of the month to receive them, it will be proper to take them up and prune their roots, and then lay them in the ground, covering their roots and stems with litter, to prevent their being dry'd by the sun and wind; this will retard their shooting, and their roots will be prepar'd for pushing, by which method there will be little danger of their succeeding.

This is the principal month for grafting most sorts of fruit-trees, beginning with the early kinds, and ending with Apples; but this must be perform'd earlier or later, according to the season.

Cut off the heads of those stocks which were inoculated the last summer, leaving about four inches above the bud to attract the sap; (and, if need be, to fasten the shoot to, to prevent its being blown out) and after this is done, the ground between the trees should be dug to bury the weeds and loosen it, for the roots of the plants to find nourishment.

Dress and fresh-earth your beds of Strawberries, pulling off their strings and clearing them from weeds, which will cause them to produce a greater quantity of fruit; and dig between the rows of Raspberries (where it was not before done) to make the ground clean, and loosen it, that the roots of the plants may penetrate the better into it.

Your fruit-trees which were planted the last autumn, with their heads entire, should now be headed
down

down to three or four eyes ; in doing of which you must be very careful not to disturb their roots : To prevent which, you should place your foot close to the stem, and hold the lower part of the tree fast with your left hand, while, with a sharp knife in your right hand, you cut off the head. You should also cover the ground carefully with mulch, or rather with some green-sward, turning the grass downward, which will prevent the sun and wind from penetrating the ground to their roots, the neglect of which has destroy'd many new planted trees.

Those trees which were grafted the former spring, and are yet remaining in the nursery, should be shorten'd to four or five eyes, that they may be furnish'd with lateral branches near the ground, otherwise they will run up tall, and become naked at bottom.

Dig and clean the ground between your Goosberries and Currants, which will strengthen their blossoms, and encourage the trees, and add a neatness to the place.

Fruits in prime, or yet lasting.

Pears ; Bergamot Bugi, St. Martial, Winter Boncretien, Double-fleur, Royal d'Hyver, Bezy de Chaumontelle, L'Amozelle ; and for baking, the Cadillac, Parkinson's Warden, Union or Pickering, with some others.

Apples ; Loan's Pearmain, Nonpareil, Golden Russet, Pile's Russet, Wheeler's Russet, Kentish Pippen, Holland Pippen, French Pippen, Pomme d'Api, Stone Pippen, John Apple, with some others.

Work to be done in the FLOWER GARDEN.

In this month you may transplant most sorts of fibrous-rooted plants, as Carnations, Pinks, Sweet Williams, Rose-Campions, Lychnis's, Thrift, Aster's, Golden Rods, Perennial Sun-Flowers, Canterbury-Bell's, Peach-leav'd Bellflower, French Honeysuckles,

Daizies, Buphthalmum's, Leucanthemum's, Columbines, Hieracium's, with many other sorts; tho' if the soil be dry, it would have been better if done at *Michaelmas*, because they would have taken root in the ground, and so be better enabled to resist the drought, and also to produce a greater quantity of flowers.

Stir the earth of your borders, and beds of flowers which were planted at *Michaelmas*, with a narrow trowel, and be very careful in doing of this, not to injure the roots, nor the flower-buds, which now begin to appear; this will prevent the growth of weeds, and when raked over smooth, will render the beds more agreeable to the eye.

Your choice Hyacinths, Anemonies, Ranunculus's and Tulips, will now begin to show their Flower-buds, when they should be carefully covered with mats or canvas in bad weather, for at this season the nights are often frosty, and if the Flowers are expos'd, their buds are frequently pinch'd, so that they will not open so fair, as those which are protected.

Plant some roots of common double Anemonies to flower late, after those which were planted in autumn are past, and if the season should prove dry, refresh them now and then with water, otherwise they will not succeed well.

The boxes and pots with Seedling Auricula's should now be placed in a shady situation; for the plants will begin to appear, and if they are exposed to the full sun but one day, while they are young, it will destroy most of them: you must also refresh them with water in dry weather, but give it to them very gently, lest you wash them out of the ground.

Your pots of choice Auricula's must now be taken care of, to protect them from blighting winds and frosty nights, which will otherwise pinch their Flower-buds, and spoil their blowing: you must also refresh them now and then with water in dry weather, but do not let the wet get into the center of the plants, lest it injure the Flower-stems.

Dig

Dig up the ground in your wilderness quarters, and between flowering shrubs, if it hath not been done the former month: this will loosen the ground, and encourage the shrubs to flower strongly, and render the place free from weeds, for neatness is always to be desired in every part of the garden.

Give fresh earth to the Carnations which were planted out for good at *Michaelmas*, and pick off all decay'd leaves; this will greatly strengthen them for flowering.

Your pots of double Rose Campions, Campanula's, Scarlet Lychnis's, &c. which were planted at *Michaelmas*, should also be pick'd from all dead leaves and filth, and the earth on the tops of the pots taken out, and the pots refilled with fresh rich earth, which will strengthen them greatly for flowering.

Toward the latter end of the month you may sow the seeds of all hardy Annual Flowers, in the borders of the Pleasure Garden; such as Flos Adonis, Venus Looking-glass, Venus Navelwort, sweet-scented Peas, Tangier-Peas, Lobel's Catchfly, Dwarf Lychnis, Dwarf Annual Stock, Candy Tuft, Oriental Mallow, Lavatera's, Ketmia Vesicaria, Convolvulus Minor, with many others. The best method is to sow the seeds thin in little patches, where they are to remain, for they do not succeed so well when they are transplanted.

You may now sow the seeds of many kinds of biennial and perennial plants in your flower nursery, to supply the borders of the flower garden the following year, as Columbines, Canterbury Bells, French Honey-suckles, Stock-Gillyflowers, Wall-flowers, Sweet-Williams, with some others. And this is a proper season for sowing your choice Carnation and Pink seeds, being careful not to bury the seeds deep in the ground, and place the pots or tubs where they may have the morning sun. Upon a moderate hot-bed, you may sow the seeds of Marvel of Peru, French Marygold, Female Balfamine, Love Apple, African, Convolvulus major, Capsicum's, Stramonium's, Indian Pink, Sweet Sultan, and many other sorts, which are indifferent hardy, but re-

quire a little warmth to bring 'em forward in the spring, yet if sown too early, are apt to grow too large before the season will be favourable enough to transplant them abroad.

Make fresh hot-beds for your choice sorts of annual plants, which were sown the former month, and let the earth upon these beds be very good, for otherwise your plants will not thrive well; when the heat of the beds is moderate, the plants should be placed into them allowing them proper distances to grow; and observe to refresh them with water, as they shall require, by which method your *Amaranthus's*, and other sorts of curious Annuals may be brought to a large size.

Toward the end of the month, if the season be mild, and inclinable to wet, you may transplant most sorts of Evergreens, as *Hollies*, *Yews*, *Phillyrea's*, *Alaternus's*, *Laurels*, *Bays*, *Laurustinus's*, &c. with many kinds of exotick trees, observing to cover the surface of the ground with mulch, to prevent the sun and wind from penetrating the ground and drying their roots: but if this month be cold, and north or east winds reign, with dry weather, it will be better to wait till next month, for more favourable weather.

You may now sow the seeds of *Firs*, *Pines*, *Bays*, *Cedars*, *Arbutus's*, *Alaternus's*, *Phillyrea's*, and other evergreen or hardy exotick trees, in such places where they may be expos'd only to the morning sun.

Plants now in flower in the PLEASURE GARDEN.

Crocus's of various sorts, *Double Snow-Drop*, *Large Snow-Drop*, several sorts of *Narcissus's*, *Persian Iris*, *Double Pilewort*, *Daffodil*, *Spring Cyclamen*, *Early Tulips*, *Crown Imperials*, *Hyacinths* of several sorts, *Fennel-leav'd Perennial Adonis*, some *Anemonies*, *Violets*, *Primroses*, *Polyanthus's*, *Daizies*, *Dens Canis*, *Muscari*, with some others.

Hardy

Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in flower.

Almond-tree, Cherry, Plum, Mezerions, Spurge Laurel, Laurus-Tinus, Spanish Traveller's Joy, Cornelian Cherry, Benjamin Tree, Willow-leav'd Sea Buckthorn, with some others.

*Work to be done in the GREEN HOUSE and
STOVE.*

Water your Orange-trees, Myrtles, Bays, Amomum Plinii, and other less tender exotick trees, frequently, but do not give it to them too plentifully; and begin to inure them to the air by degrees, opening the glasses whenever the air is soft and mild; but in cold days, or when the air is sharp, it should not be admitted to them; for by being made tender by the house, a little sharp air will be prejudicial to them, until they are become a little hardier.

Wash and cleanse the leaves and stems of your Orange-trees from the filth which they have contracted, during their confinement in the house, and take the earth out from the tops of the tubs or pots; filling them up again with fresh rich earth, which will strengthen them greatly, and prepare them for flowering.

Toward the end of this month (if the weather be favourable) you may take out your tubs of Bays, Oleanders, Laurustinus's, Lentiscus, and other hardy kinds, placing them near a hedge, in a situation where they may be well defended from cold winds; and this will thin the house of plants, and give room to those that remain, to have a greater share of free air.

If any of your Orange-trees have decay'd heads, they should now be shifted and pruned in close, and placed upon a hot-bed of tanners-bark, to force them out again, treating them in the manner directed in the former month.

You may also head down such Myrtles, Bays, and Laurustinus's, as have ragged or decay'd heads, observing to give them a very moderate warmth, just to make them push again, and then let them have as much free air as possible. By this method you may renew their heads, which, with often pruning, may be reduc'd into exact order, and the trees render'd beautiful.

Sow the kernels of Oranges, Lemons, and Citrons, for stocks to bud the several kinds of those fruits upon: if these are taken from rotten fruits, they are better than those from sound ones; and they should be sown upon moderate hot-beds, refreshing them often with water, which will bring them on prodigiously; but in very hot weather the glasses should be cover'd with mats.

Make some hot-beds of tanners bark in order to transplant such tender exotick plants as are come up from the seeds sown the former month; and when the beds are in due order, you should fill some small pots with fresh rich earth, and plunge them into the beds, that the earth may become warm before the plants are plac'd therein, which should be done the day after the pots are plung'd, otherwise the earth will become too dry: When the plants are planted, they must be gently water'd, and the glasses shaded until they have taken root; after which they should be frequently refresh'd with water, and the air must be let into the beds proportionably to the warmth of the season.

The fires in the stoves should now be abated; but this must be done by degrees, according as the weather increases in warmth.

Your Anana's or Pine-Apples must now be remov'd into bark-beds; therefore, if you have not prepar'd your beds ready to receive them, it should be no longer delay'd; for the blossoms of the fruit will now begin to appear; and if the plants are check'd at that time, their fruit is seldom so fair, nor so early ripe.

Stir up the bark-beds in the stove, where wanted,
and

nd clean the leaves of your Coffee-tree, and other woody plants, from the filth they may have contracted, and pick off all decay'd leaves which, if suffer'd to remain on, do greatly injure the plants.

*Plants now in flower in the GREEN-HOUSE and
STOVE.*

Ficoides's of several sorts, Ilex-leav'd Jasmine, Spanish Jasmine, Hermannia alni folio, Anemonospermus's two or three kinds, Polygana Africana frutescens buxifolio, Aleppo Cyclamens, Geraniums, Hermannia Ibici folio, Doria Africana atriplicis folio, Chrysanthemum populi albæ folio, Aloes of several sorts, Coronilla Cretica argentea, Sedum arborefcens, with some others.



A P R I L.

Work to be done in the KITCHEN-GARDEN.

IN the beginning of this month make ridges for Melons and Cucumbers, to be cover'd with bell or hand-glasses; which work may be continued to the end of the month, where large quantities are requir'd: but those made late, need not have so much dung in them as the early ones.

You may still sow Sweet-Marjoram, Thyme, Summer Savory, and other aromatick plants; which do not succeed, if they are sown too early, especially if the spring be cold and wet.

Plant Kidney-Beans the beginning of the month in a warm situation, and in dry weather, for wet will destroy the seeds in the ground; and sow Purslain upon warm borders, to come after that on the hot-bed is gone.

Con-

Continue to hoe your crops of Radishes, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions, Leeks, &c. thinning them out to proper distances; and cut down all the weeds among them: This should always be done in dry weather, that the weeds may be destroy'd. This stirring of the ground between your plants will be of great service to promote their growth, and the ground will be preserv'd clear from weeds.

In moist weather plant slips or cuttings of Sage, Rosemary, Rue, Savory, Mastick, Lavender, Stoechas, and other aromattick plants, for at this season they take root very freely, especially if they are shaded from the sun, and duly water'd.

Plant Garden-Beans for a latter crop; and continue sowing the Marrow-fat and other large kinds of Peas, to succeed those which were sown the former month.

You may yet slip and plant Artichokes upon a moist soil; but if the soil be dry, they will not do so well as those which were planted the last month. And now you should plant out your Cauliflower-plants, which were rais'd in *February*, for a latter crop.

Continue to sow all sorts of young Sallet-herbs, as Radish, Rape, Turnep, Mustard, &c. every week; for at this season they will soon be too large for use: But you should observe, as the heat of the season increases, to sow them in a more shady situation; for in Summer, they thrive best on a North border.

Sow some Cos, Silesia, and other kinds of large Lettuces, to succeed those which were sown the former month: But these should have a moist soil, otherwise (if the summer should prove dry) they will not cabbage.

Transplant your young Celery-plants into beds of rich earth at about three inches distance, observing to water them duly until they have taken root; but in doing of this, you should not draw up all the plants clean out of the seed-bed, but only thin them, taking out the large ones, and leave the smaller plants to get strength.

Hoe

Hoe the ground between your rows of Beans and Peas, and draw the earth up to their stems, which will strengthen them, and by clearing the ground from weeds, the plants will thrive the better.

After a shower of rain draw the earth up to the stems of your Cabbage and Cauliflower-plants, which were planted either in autumn, or early in the spring. This is absolutely necessary, to guard their stems from the sun and wind which dry and harden them; but you must be careful in doing of this, not to draw the earth up into their hearts, which will destroy them.

Be careful to destroy snails and slugs, which at this season are invited abroad by gentle showers of rain, when they may be easily taken; for if they are suffer'd to remain, they will increase greatly, and become very troublesome, and destructive to many of your crops.

If the nights prove cold, you must be careful to cover the glasses over your early Cucumbers and Melons; for the young fruit is very subject to drop off where the beds are grown cool, or proper coverings are wanting.

Sow Turneps on a moist spot of ground, to succeed those which were sown the last month; and those then sown should now be hoed out to a proper distance, and the weeds between them destroy'd.

Your beds of Mint, Tarragon, Parsley, &c. should now be carefully weeded; for if the weeds are permitted to get above the plants at this season, they will draw them up weak, and spoil them. And if the season should prove dry, they should be water'd, which will greatly promote their growth.

You may now plant cuttings of Mint, Tarragon, &c. to make new beds, the old ones often decaying, after they have stood two or three years.

Transplant some of your Silesia, Cos, and other large kinds of Lettuces, which were sown the former month, observing to water them until they have taken root.

The Cabbages and Savoyes which were sown the last month should now be thinn'd, and prick'd out into beds, that they may acquire strength before they are transplanted out for good; and the seed-beds must be weeded, otherwise the plants will draw up tall and weak.

Products of the KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Sprouts of Broccoli, Cabbages and Savoyes are now very good, if they are gathered before they run up to seed. All sorts of young Sallet-herbs, Spinach, Radishes, Asparagus, Coleworts, some Parsnips and Carrots, where they have been preserv'd in sand; for where they have remain'd in the ground, they will have sprouted, after which their roots will become sticky and tough. Young Carrots, which were sown in Autumn, are now in prime: Upon the hot-beds Cucumbers, Peas, Kidney-Beans, and Purslain: And toward the end of the month you have Peas on warm borders, and some Cabbage-Lettuces.

Work to be done in the FRUIT-GARDEN.

The beginning of this month you may graft some late kinds of fruit, provided the season be backward; but if the spring is early, it will be too late for this work.

Look carefully to your young fruit-trees, observing to water them in dry weather; and if you observe their leaves beginning to curl up, you should water them gently all over: This may be practised to great advantage on old trees, when you find their leaves curling; but you must not do it in the heat of the day, lest the sun should scorch their leaves; nor too late in the evening, especially if the nights are cold.

Those Fruit-trees, which were inoculated the last summer, and have succeeded, should have the stocks cut down to three or four inches above the bud (if it was not done the former month) for now the buds will begin to shoot.

Toward

Toward the end of this month, you must begin to look over your walls and espaliers of Fruit-trees, taking in the regular kindly shoots, and displacing all fore-right or luxuriant ones, where they are produc'd. You may now thin your Apricoks, where they are too thick; for the sooner this is done, the better those will thrive which are left on.

Plant cuttings of Vines in the places where they are to remain, observing always to have a knot of the old wood to the bottom of each, and bury them in the ground, that the uppermost eye may be even with the surface of the ground; if this be rightly observ'd, there will be no danger of their succeeding.

Look over your Vines against the walls, rubbing off all small dangling shoots, which are now beginning to push out; and at this time a great quantity of Vines may be look'd over in a very short time, and much labour sav'd, which would be occasion'd were these shoots permitted to remain on a month longer.

Your beds of Strawberries must now be carefully weeded; and if the season proves very dry, it will be proper to water them, otherwise they will produce but little fruit.

Keep the borders near your fruit-trees clean from weeds and large growing plants, for these rob your trees of their nourishment. You should also keep the ground clean between your rows of Vines in the Vineyard; and now the stakes should be fix'd to them, and the branches fasten'd thereto; which is better than to let the stakes remain to them all the winter, because they would decay more in the winter than the summer; and the Vines do not require to be stak'd in that season.

In the middle of this month you must entirely uncover those Fig-trees which were screen'd from the frost in winter; but this should be done by degrees; for the young fruit will be in danger, if they are suddenly expos'd to the open air.

Your fruits in the forcing-frame must now have a large share of fresh air in proportion to the heat of the weather;

weather; and their branches should frequently be sprinkled over with water, which will be serviceable to the trees, and cause the fruit to be fairer; and if their roots are now and then water'd, it will be very serviceable to them, especially if they are on a dry soil.

Fruits in prime, or yet lasting.

Pears; Franc-real, Bergamot Bugi, Saint Martial, Lord Cheney's Winter Green, Bessy de Chaumontelle, Carmelite; and for baking, the Cadillac, Parkinson's Warden, and the English Warden.

Apples; Golden Russet, Pile's Russet, Wheeler's Russet, John Apple, Stone Pippen, with some others.

In the forcing-frame, Cherries, Masculine Apricock, some Plums, and on the hot-bed Strawberries.

Work to be done in the PLEASURE-GARDEN.

Your Gravel-Walks which were broken up and turn'd the last month, should now be rak'd level and roll'd, that they may be ready for use, and your Grass-Walks must now be duly mow'd; for this is a season when most people delight to walk out, so that the Walks of the Garden ought to be well kept.

Clean the borders of your Pleasure Garden from weeds, and tie up all your tall growing plants to sticks, to prevent their being broken or blown down by wind.

You may now sow such Annual Flowers in your borders, as do not require any artificial heat to bring them forward, as Candytuft, Venus Looking-glass, Lupines of several sorts, Sweet Peas, Tangier-Peas, Dwarf Lychnis, Lobel's Catchfly, Venus Navelwort, Convolvulus minor, Nasturtium Indicum, Flos Adonis, Lavatera, Oriental Mallow, Carthamus or Bastard Saffron, Hieraciums of several sorts, Jacea's, with several other hardy kinds of Annuals, which thrive better if sown where they are to remain, than if they were transplanted; therefore they should be sown thin in patches up-
on

on the borders of the Pleasure Garden; and when they are come up, they should be thinn'd, leaving but few plants in each patch to flower, that they may be the stronger.

In this month you should sow most sorts of hardy Perennial and Biennial plants in your Flower Nursery, which were not sown the former month, as Canterbury Bells, Columbines, Sweet Williams, Pinks, Carnations, Hollyhocks, French Honeysuckles, Stock Gilliflowers, Wall Flowers, with many other sorts, which are rais'd to supply the borders of the Pleasure Garden.

The beginning of this month you may make some slender hot-beds to sow such of the Annuals, as require a little warmth to bring them forward; but will do better, if rais'd under mats than under glasses, which draw them too much; and though they are somewhat later in this management, yet there is no inconvenience in that, because they are design'd to come in autumn, when there is a scarcity of other flowers, which renders them the more acceptable: Of these are the African, French Marygold, *Convolvulus major*, Balfamines, Marvel of Peru, Sweet Sultan, Indian Pink, with some others.

You must now make fresh hot-beds for transplanting your tender Annuals, as *Amaranthus's*, *Amaranthoides's*, Double strip'd Balfamines, &c. which must be brought forward at this season, otherwise they will not arrive to any degree of beauty, which chiefly consists in their strength.

Put some more roots of *Tuberoses* into a moderate hot-bed to succeed those which were planted the former month, that there may be a continuance of their Flowers through the season.

Your tubs of Seedling *Auricula's* and *Polyanthus's* must be carefully screen'd from the sun; for if they are expos'd to its full heat but one day, it will destroy them while they are young; you must also frequently refresh them with water,

Set sticks to your Carnations, which now begin to shoot up their spindles for flowering, and fasten them to prevent their being broken by the wind.

Your fine Auricula's will now begin to shew their beautiful flowers; therefore the pots should be remov'd under some covert, to preserve them from wet, which would wash the mealiness from off their flowers, in which great part of their beauty consists: They should also be defended from the heat of the sun, which would hasten their decay; but they must have as much free air as possible, otherwise they will draw up very weak; and those of them from which you would save seeds, should be removed into the open air as soon as they are fully blown, and placed where they may have the morning sun and a free air, without which they will not produce good seeds.

The beds of fine Ranunculus's, Anemonies, Tulips and Hyacinths which are now in flower, should be cover'd either with mats or cloths, to defend them from wet, and the heat of the sun, by which method they may be preserved a much longer time in beauty; but you must observe to open them every morning and evening, that they may enjoy as much free air as possible, without which they will not do well.

Toward the latter end of this month you may take up the roots of Saffron, Colchicums, and such other bulbous-rooted flowers as blow at *Michaelmas*, whose leaves are now decay'd, so that the sooner they are taken up, they will be the better. These may be kept out of the ground until *July*, when they must be planted again.

You may now transplant most sorts of Evergreens with great safety, provided the air is clouded, and there is a prospect of rain in a short time; but if the ground is very dry, where they are to be planted, you should open large holes, where the trees are to be placed, and pour a large quantity of water into each, so as to render the ground like pap, or mud; then place the trees therein, and after the earth is fill'd in about the roots, make

make it hollow like a basin to contain water, and cover the surface with mulch, to prevent the sun and air from penetrating the ground to dry their roots, and repeat watering the trees twice a week, provided the weather should prove very dry.

Where Phillyrea's, Alaternus's, Laurels, or other hardy Evergreen-trees are grown rude, they may now be reduc'd to the figure you intend, by cutting their branches in close to the stems, and when they shoot, they may be train'd to the order desired.

Plants now in flower in the PLEASURE GARDEN.

Anemonies, Ranunculus's of various kinds, Polyanthus's, Auricula's, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Hepatica's, Hyacinths of various sorts, Narcissus's, Daffodils, Jonquils, Violets, Muscaria's, Dwarf-flag Iris, Great Snow-Drop, Spring Cyclamens, Spring Colchicums, Pulsatilla's, Bulbous Fumitory, Double Ladies Smock, Double Pilewort, Starry Hyacinths, Dens Canis, Double Daizies, Fritillaria's of various kinds, Gentianella, Double Caltha Palustris, Large Green-flower'd Ornithogalum, Persian Lilly, Double Saxifrage, Venetian Vetch, Alysson Creticum, Borrage-leav'd Verbascum, Blue-flower'd Perennial Moth-Mullein, with some others.

Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in flower.

Lilac, with white, purple, and blue flowers, Persian Lilac with Privet-leaves, commonly called the Persian Jasmine, Persian Lilac with cut leaves, Laburnums, Double-flowering Peach-tree, Double-flowering Pear-tree, Cherry Plum, Almond with white and peach-colour'd Blossoms, Bird Cherry, Cornish Cherry, Arbor Judæ, Double-flowering Cherry, Cockspur Hawthorn, Dwarf Almond with single and double flowers, Hypericum Frutex, early white and Italian Honeyuckles, Yellow Jasmine, Laurustinus, Scorpion Senna, with some others.

Work to be done in the GREEN-HOUSE and STOVE.

Your Bays, Laurustinus's, Myrtles, and other hardy plants, must now be taken out of the Green-House, that the Orange-trees and other less hardy plants, may be placed thinner, that they may have a greater share of air; but those plants which are taken out should be placed where they may be defended from cold winds, otherwise they will suffer, being made somewhat tender by standing in the house.

Such of your Orange-trees or other Exotick plants, as want shifting, should now be removed, and those which require larger pots or tubs must be placed therein, observing when you take them out of the tubs or pots, to pare off all mouldy or decay'd roots, and wash their stems and heads, to cleanse them from the filth they have contracted by remaining in the house; and when they are new planted, they should be duly watered, and shaded in the heat of the day from the violence of the sun. By removing them early in this month, they will have time to make new roots before they are set abroad, and will have strength to produce their flowers in plenty.

Those trees which are not removed this season, should have the earth taken out of the top and sides of the tubs or pots, and filled up again with fresh rich earth, and their stems and heads cleaned as before, this will strengthen them greatly for flowering; but you should never apply any hot kinds of dung to the surface of the earth, as is by some unskilfully done to the destruction of their trees: if therefore you would lay any dung upon the surface of the earth, it should be rotten neats dung; but this should not be done in too great quantities.

Open the windows of your Green-House most part of the day, when the air is mild, for at this season the plants require a large share of fresh air, otherwise they will

will draw up weak, and produce but few flowers, and will be less able to bear the open air, when they are removed out of the house.

You may now graft Oranges, Jasmines, and other tender plants by approach; but such as will take buds, are better if propagated that way; for trees inarch'd seldom unite so well with the graft, and rarely do grow to so large a substance.

The bark-beds in the stoves, which have declined their heat, and were not renew'd the former month, should now be stirred up with a fork almost to the bottom, and some fresh bark added thereto, which will renew their heat; at the same time you should shift such of your plants as require it, into larger pots, giving them fresh earth, and then plunge them down into the bark again immediately; but this must be done when the air is warm, because there will be a necessity to open the glasses pretty often, and if the air be sharp, it will injure the plants.

Your Anana's or Pine-Apples must now be carefully tended, observing to refresh them often with water, as also to preserve a kindly heat in the beds, and cover the glasses every night to keep them warm; but when the sun is very hot, they should have air admitted by raising the glasses a little, otherwise they will be in danger of scorching.

Shift such of your seedling exotick plants as require it into larger pots, and stir up the bark of the beds to renew their heat, and then plunge the pots down again, observing to water and shade them until they have taken root.

The Coffee-trees will now begin to shew their flower-buds, therefore you should keep their leaves and stems free from filth by washing it off, when-ever it appears; and refresh the trees often with water, which will cause them to flower strong.

Plants now in flower in the GREEN HOUSE and STOVE.

Geraniums of several sorts, Ilex-leav'd Jasmine, Candy Tuft-tree, African Asphodel with Onion-leaves, Ditto with Aloe-leaves, Tree Scabious, Cistus's, Anemonopermos's, Ficoides's of several sorts, Aloes of several kinds, Coronilla argentea Cretica, Cytissus Canariensis, Medicago frutescens, Aleppo Cyclamens, Hermannia's two sorts, Colutea Æthiopica, Polygala Africana, Myrtto-Cistus, African Shrubby Tansey, Three-leav'd African Sumach, Melianthus minor foetidus, with some others.



M A Y.

Work to be done in the KITCHEN GARDEN.

IF the weather in this month proves hot and dry, it greatly retards the growth of most esculent plants; and particularly the Beans and Peas which are in flower (especially on dry lands) suffer greatly; most of their blossoms falling off before their maturity, so that they are not succeeded by fruit. But when this month happens to be wet, the markets are plentifully stock'd with most sorts of garden ware. But this does not only encrease the quantity of plants, but also as great plenty of weeds, whereby the labour of a kitchen-garden is more than double of what is required in a dry season; for if the young crops are neglected but a very short time in moist weather, the weeds will get the better of 'em, and weaken them so much as they will hardly recover their full strength again, nor will the plants (with all possible care afterward) ever arrive to the size they would have grown to, provided they had not been stunted by the weeds. Besides many sorts of weeds will perfect their seeds in a short time, which being shed upon the ground, will occasion a great deal of
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of labour for several years to extirpate them again. Among these are Shepherd's-pouch, Groundsel, Dandelion, Fumitory, Pimpernel, and some others. And those of them which do not seed so early, will (if let stand) establish themselves so firmly, as to occasion much labour to get them out of the ground: so that it is certainly the best way to clear all sorts of crops from weeds as soon as possible in the spring, and to keep them constantly so.

In the beginning of this month you should sow Purslain in the open ground, and Endive for blanching, and continue to sow all the sorts of small Sallet-herbs every three or four days, otherwise there will not be a supply of such herbs which are young; for at this season they soon grow too large for use: but these should be sown in a north border, where they have little sun.

Sow Peas, and plant Beans for latter crops; but this should be done on a moist soil, otherwise they seldom succeed well, unless the season is uncommonly wet and cold.

Plant Kidney-Beans for a second-crop; and about the twelfth day of this month you should sow Cauliflowers for winter use, observing to shade the bed with mats, and keep the ground moist, otherwise the plants will come up very sparingly.

In moist weather plant out Cabbages and Savoys for winter use, and transplant Celery into drills for blanching, which will come early, if planted in this month.

The crops of Spinach and Radishes being now gone, the weeds should be clear'd from the Cauliflower and Cabbage-plants, or Beans which were planted on the same ground; and in moist weather draw some earth about the stems of the plants, which will keep the roots moist, and prevent the sun and wind from drying their stems, which if permitted, will greatly retard the growth of the plants; but in doing of this, great care should be taken not to raise the earth so high about them, as to fall into the center of the leaves, which will intirely destroy the Cauliflower plants.

Transplant Radishes for seed, placing them in rows three feet distance, and two foot asunder in the rows from each other, observing to make choice of such only as have long, strait, well-colour'd roots, and small tops, rejecting all such as are forked or short-rooted; for which reason it is, that the most curious Gardeners never save seeds from such as remain where they were sown, because they can't judge of their roots.

The Cucumbers and Melons which are under frames, must be carefully shaded with mats in the heat of the day, for the sun is too violent at this season for them through glasses; nor will they endure the open air, to which many persons do often expose them, for being brought up tenderly, their vines do harden and dry, when expos'd to the full sun. But such plants as have been rais'd under hand-glasses for the second crop, should have full liberty to grow, by raising the glasses upon three bricks or forked sticks, and the ends of the plants laid out from under the glasses; but this must not be done too soon, especially if the nights are cold, which if it should so happen after the plants are laid out, they must be covered with mats every night, to prevent their being nipp'd by the cold.

The early Cauliflowers will now begin to appear in the center of the plants, therefore they should be carefully look'd over every day, breaking down some of the inner leaves of such as appear in flower (as it is usually term'd) to preserve them white; for if they are expos'd to the sun and air, they will change yellow in a short time.

Hoe winter crops of Onions, Carrots, Leeks, Parsnips and Beets, to clear them from weeds; for by stirring of the ground, the plants are greatly forward-ed in their growth: keeping such crops clear from weeds in this month, will be of great service to them, and save much labour the succeeding months.

Transplant Silesia, Imperial, Cos and Brown Dutch Lettuces into north borders, to succeed those planted the last month; and toward the end of the month you may

may sow some Brown Dutch and common Cabbage-Lettuces to supply the table in *August* and *September* : but this must be in an open situation, and if they are not transplanted, but sowed thin, and the plants hoed out to a proper distance, they will do the better.

Sow *Finochia* in drills about eighteen inches or two foot asunder, to succeed that which was sown the last month, and draw the earth up to the plants which are almost full grown, to blanch them. *N. B.* This should have a light, rich, moist soil, when sown at this season, otherwise it is apt to run to seed.

You may yet plant slips of Sage, Rosemary, Hyssop, Lavender, Marum, Maltick, and most other aromatick plants, observing to shade and water them until they have taken root ; but it is better to plant them just before they shoot, because those shoots which have been produced the same season, are tender, and seldom take so well.

The early Cabbages do now begin to turn their inner leaves for Cabbaging, which may be forwarded by tying their leaves together, either with a withy or basmat, as is practis'd by the Gardeners near *London*.

Sow Turneps, when there is a prospect of rain in a short time, which will bring up the plants very soon ; and hoe those Turneps which were sown the last month, leaving them about eight or ten inches asunder, which will be sufficient for these which are intended to be drawn very young.

Toward the latter end of the month should be sown Broccoli for spring use, and a latter crop of Kidney-Beans should be planted, to succeed those before directed, which will become too old by the time these are fit to gather.

Sow Cucumbers in the open ground, to produce some fruit for pickling, and plant out Gourds and Pumpkins upon Dunghils, &c. where they should be allow'd a large compass to spread, otherwise they will interfere and spoil each other.

Products of the KITCHEN GARDEN.

Radishes, Spinach, young Sallet-herbs, several sorts of Cabbage-Lettuce, Asparagus, Peas, Beans, some early Artichokes, Cauliflowers, early Cabbages, young Carrots from under walls or hedges, Cucumbers, Melons, Purslain, and Kidney-Beans on hot-beds, with many other sorts of spring-herbs.

Work to be done in the FRUIT GARDEN.

In the beginning of this month you must look over your Wall and Espalier-trees, and carefully displace foreright shoots, and such as are luxuriant or ill-plac'd, and train such kindly branches as you would preserve, regularly to the wall or espalier, which will prevent your trees from growing into confusion, and strengthen the fruit-branches, as also admit the sun and air to the fruit, which are often obstructed by the luxuriant growth of the branches, to the great prejudice of the fruit.

Where Apricocks and Peaches are too thick, they should be thinn'd the beginning of this month, observing never to leave two or more fruit together (as is too often practis'd by covetous persons :) Tho' there be but a small crop on the trees, this will make those which are left on, much larger and better flavour'd, and render the trees stronger for succeeding years ; whereas when they are overcharg'd with fruit, they are often so much weaken'd, as not to be recoverable in three or four years, notwithstanding they may be under the most skilful management : Besides, one dozen of fair well-flavour'd fruit is preferable to five or six dozen of small ill-nourish'd fruit, and will sell for more money in the markets. The distance which should be allow'd to all sorts of fruits, must be proportionable to their usual sizes ; for instance, for middling or small Peaches and Nectarines, five or six inches asunder is sufficient ; but for the large sorts eight inches is full near enough. This must also be proportion'd to the strength of the trees ; for weak trees should have a less number of fruit left on them than those
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which are strong, because they are more capable of nourishing them.

You must now look carefully over your Vines, and stop such shoots as have fruit on them at the second or third joynt beyond the fruit, and train the branches close to the wall in a regular order; but such shoots as are design'd for bearing the succeeding year, should not be stopt until the next month. You must now rub off all weak trailing branches close to the places where they are produc'd; for if these are suffer'd to remain, it will occasion a great confusion of branches, and weaken the bearing shoots. If this be duly observ'd, there will never be any necessity for divesting the shoots of their leaves to let the air and sun to the fruit, as is by some unskilful persons too much practis'd, to the injury of the fruit and branches.

In moist weather you must carefully look after snails, especially in the evenings and mornings, or after warm showers, when they will come behind Wall-trees, and out of their places of shelter, so may be easily taken; for these are great enemies to choice fruits.

If the season should prove dry, you must not forget to refresh all such trees, as have been lately planted, with water; in doing of which it will be proper to sprinkle the water over all their branches, which will be of great service to them in washing off dust and filth, which their leaves may have contracted, and open the pores of the shoots, which in very dry weather are many times almost clos'd, whereby the trees suffer greatly, nor is the water, when poured to the root only, capable of relieving them when in this condition; and this is what renders rain much more effectual than artificial watering.

Keep the borders about Fruit-trees clear from weeds, and all strong growing plants, which will exhaust the goodness of the soil, to the great prejudice of your trees; and this should also be carefully observ'd in the Nursery for the same reason,

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About the middle of this month you must look over your Vineyard Grapes, displacing all dangling shoots, and stopping those which have fruit upon them, which must be fasten'd to the stakes, to prevent their being broken by winds; but the shoots for the next year's bearing must be train'd up to the stakes, and not stoped until the next month.

You must also observe to keep the ground in the Vineyard very clear from weeds, and suffer no sorts of plants whatever to grow between the rows of Vines; for nothing can be more prejudicial than permitting this in Vineyards.

Toward the latter end of the month you should break off the clay from those trees which were grafted in the spring, and loosen their bandage, otherwise they are subject to break off where they are pinch'd with the bass.

Fruits in prime, or yet lasting.

Pears; L' Amozelle, or Lord Cheney's Green, Bergamot de Paque, Bezy du Chaumontelle, Parkinson's Warden, and sometimes the Cadillac.

Apples; Golden Ruffet, Stone Pippen, John Apple, Winter Ruffet, Pomme d' Api, Oaken Pin, Pile's Ruffet, and sometimes the Nonpareil and Golden Pippen.

Cherries; the May and May Duke; and in a warm soil, some Scarlet Strawberries, Gooseberries and Currants for Tarts; and in the Forcing-frame, Masculine Apricocks, Nutmeg, Peaches, with some other early fruits.

Work to be done in the FLOWER GARDEN.

The beginning of this month you should take up your choice Hyacinth-roots, which are past flowering, and lay them horizontally in a bed of earth to ripen, leaving their leaves and stems out of the ground to decay, in the manner directed in my *Gardeners Dictionary*, under the Article of *Hyacinth*. Shade

Shade your choice Tulips, Ranunculus's, Anemones, and other curious flowers now blowing, from the sun during the heat of the day, which will continue them in beauty much longer than if they are fully expos'd to the weather.

Take up the roots of the Saffron, whose leaves are by this time decay'd, and spread them on mats in the shade to dry; after which they may be kept in bags until *July*, when it will be a proper season for planting them again. But you should preserve them from rats and mice, otherwise they will eat them up.

Clean the borders of your Flower Garden from weeds, which, if permitted to grow at this season, will be the more difficult, and cause a deal of trouble to extirpate afterwards.

About the middle of this month you may plant out your hardy Annuals, such as Marvel of Peru, Sweet Sultan, French and African Marygolds, Female Balsamine, Capsicum, Brown Jolly, and several other sorts, which, if artfully dispos'd, will afford an agreeable pleasure, after the beauty of the Spring and Summer is past.

Sow Dwarf Annual Flower-seeds in patches upon the borders of the Flower Garden, where they are intended to remain, as Candy-Tuft, Venus-Looking-glass, Venus-Navelwort, Dwarf Annual Stock, Dwarf Lychnis, Lobel's Catchfly, Convolvulus minor, and Snails and Caterpillars, with many other kinds; as also plant the several kinds of Lupine, Sweet-scented Peas, Tangier Peas, Seeds of the Indian Nasturtium, Large Convolvulus, and other climbing Annual plants, where they may have room to spread, and have some support, in which places they will flower, and make a beautiful appearance.

Transplant such Biennial and Perennial flowers, as were sown in the Flower-Nursery in *March* and *April*, into beds of fresh earth in the Nursery, where they may remain till the latter end of *August*, or the beginning of *September*, when they must be remov'd into the bor-

borders of the Flower Garden: Of these sorts are, Canterbury Bells, French Honeysuckles, Sweet-Williams, Pinks, Columbines, with many others.

Tye up the spindles of Carnations, divesting them of all side-pods, which, if permitted to remain on, would weaken the top and principal flower: And also stick and fasten the stems of all tall flowers which are to blow, otherwise they will be in danger of being broken by the winds.

Make a fresh hot-bed for your Amaranthus's, Double-strip'd Balsamine, and other tender exotick Annuals, and put them into large pots of good earth, placing them upon the hot-bed, and fill up the interstices with earth; if care be taken of them at this time, they will be very strong and beautiful.

Your Auriculæ's, which are now past flowering, should be remov'd into a shady situation (but not under the droppings of trees, which will rot them) in which place they must remain, until the heat of summer is over.

Transplant Stock-Gilliflowers, Wall-flowers, Seedling Pinks, Carnations, and other Perennial seedling flowers; and sow some seeds of Annual, Scarlet, and Purple Stock-Gilliflowers, which will produce shorter plants, and many times will endure the cold better than those which are larger.

Toward the latter end of the month you may take up Early Tulip-roots, and some of the forward Anemones, if their leaves are decay'd, after which they should not be permitted to remain in the ground.

Plant some Tuberose-roots upon a moderate hot-bed to succeed those planted in *March* and *April*, by which method you may continue a succession of this fragrant flower until *October* in beauty.

Your pots of Seedling Iris's and other bulbous rooted flowers, should now be remov'd into a shady situation (if it was not done in *April*) where they must remain until autumn, nothing being more injurious to these

these young roots, than to be expos'd to the violence of the sun in summer, especially if they are in tubs or pots.

The young plants of Venice Mallow, Oriental Mallow, and Lavatera's, may now be planted into the beds or borders of the Flower Garden where they will make a beautiful appearance when they flower out.

Place your pots of choice Carnations upon the stage to protect them from vermin, which will otherwise infest them, and will harbour about the pots, so as not to be easily destroy'd.

Plants now in flower.

Late Blowing Tulips, Anemonies, Ranunculus's, Pinks of several sorts, white and yellow Asphodel, Lilly of the Valley, Daizies, Leucanthemums, Thrift, red and white Valerian, Cyanus major, Thalictrums of several kinds, Sage, Rosemary, Moth Mullein, Double Catchfly, Veronica multicaulis, Pannonica, London-pride, Spanish Figwort, Geraniums of several kinds, Helianthemums, Turkey perennial Poppy, Fiery Lilly, Peonies of several sorts, Columbines, Monkshood, Fraxinella Red and White, Yellow Moly, Homer's Moly, Stock-Gilliflowers, Wall-flowers, Orobis viciæ foliis, Tragacantha, Leopards-bane, Solomon's Seal, yellow Asphodel Lilly, Hyacinth of Peru, Dragon, Bistort, Rhapontick, Lady's Mantle, Tuberoſe Iris's, Dwarf Annual Stock, Feather'd Hyacinth, Lady's Slipper, Welsh Poppy, Bird's-eye, yellow Violet, Orchis's, Hearts-ease, Double white Narcissus, Pulsatilla, Double Rockets, Corn-Flags, English Hyacinth or Hare-bells, Yellow and Pompony Martagons, Starry Hyacinth, Blue Grape Hyacinth, Bulbous Iris, Tradescant's, Spider-wort, Savoy Spiderwort, Double Purple and Large blue Periwinkles, Peach-leav'd and Nettle-leav'd Bellflower, Hedyſarum Clypeatum flore albo & rubro, Lychnidea Virginiana, Greek Valerian white and blue, Double white and red Batchelor's Button, Double white Mountain Ranunculus, Double Ragged

Ragged Robin, Double Feverfew, Fox-Glove three forts, Bupthalmums, Sea-Ragwort, Sea-Holly, with some others of less note.

Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in flower.

Phlomis, or Jerusalem-Sage two or three forts, yellow Jasmine, Colutea, Scorpioides, Oriental Colutea with bloody Flowers, Lilacs several forts, Early White, Italian, and Common Honeysuckles, Gelder Rose, White Thorn, Flowering Ash, Bladder Nut, Cinnamon Rose, Monthly Rose, Damask Rose, Burnet-leav'd Rose, Scotch Rose, Apple-bearing Rose, Horse Chesnut, Three-Thorn'd Acacia, Laburnums, Cytissus Secundus Clusii *vulgo*, Lote or Nettle-tree, Bladder Senna, Double-flowering Almond, Cockspur Hawthorn, Double-flowering Hawthorn, Cinquefoil Shrub, Persian Lilac, Bird Cherry, Cornish Cherry, Lauro Cerasus, Scarlet Horse-chesnut, Perfumed Cherry, Male-Cistus, Mallow-tree, Arbor Judæ, Cytissus Lunatus, Sea-Buckthorn, Spirea Salicis folio, Spirea Opulifolio, Spirea Hyperici folio, with some others.

Work to be done in the GREEN-HOUSE and STOVE.

Toward the middle of this month, if the weather be settled, and the nights warm, you should bring forth your Orange-trees, and (if possible) take the advantage of a shower of rain for this work, which will wash the dust from the surfaces of their leaves, and greatly refresh them; you should at this time (if you have not before done it) take out the earth from the top of the pots or tubs, and fill them up with fresh rich earth, which will greatly encourage their flowering, and cause them to make vigorous shoots; and if their stems have not been cleans'd the precedent month, it shou'd be now done; but this is only meant for such trees as are not remov'd the same year.

You

You may now inarch Oranges, Jasmines, Pomegranates, and other tender exotick trees, observing to place them where they may be shelter'd from strong winds, which would displace the inarch'd shoots, if they were too much expos'd thereto.

Make Layers of Myrtles, Pomegranates, Jasmines, Granadilla's, Capers, and other tender Shrubs, observing to supply them constantly with water, which will greatly facilitate their rooting.

In the middle of the day, if the weather prove hot, you should shade the glasses of the stove, and the hot-beds, where your choice exotick plants are plac'd, and let them have free air, in proportion to the warmth of the season; and such of your exotick plants as want shifting, should now be remov'd, and some of them plac'd in larger pots, giving them fresh earth, and then plunge them into the hot-bed again, observing to shade the glasses until they have taken fresh root.

Toward the latter end of the month make cuttings of Ficoides's, Sedums, Cotyledons, Cereus's, Euphorbiums, and other succulent plants, laying them in a dry shady place a week or more before they are planted, that the wounded part may be heal'd up, otherwise they are subject to rot; and when they are planted they should be plac'd (such of them as are hardy) in a shady situation for a week or more; but those which are tender must be planted in pots, and plung'd into a moderate hot-bed of tanners-bark, observing to shade the glasses in the heat of the day, and refresh them with water as they may require.

Cleanse the leaves of Aloes, and other tender exotick plants from dust and filth, which they have contracted in the house the last winter, and cut off all decay'd leaves of those plants, for now the wounds given to them will soon heal: This is also a proper time to cut off the heads of those sorts of Aloes which grow with large stems, and seldom afford off-sets; so that there is no other method to propagate them, than by taking off their heads for planting, and thereby causing their
stems,

stems to send forth a fresh shoot or two; but you must observe to leave three or four good leaves upon the stem to draw the sap, otherwise the stem will decay without producing any new head; you must also keep them in the house, and not expose them abroad to the wet, until the wounds are perfectly heal'd; and if you plunge them into a moderate hot-bed, it will facilitate their shooting.

Bring out all your hardy exotick plants, such as Cistus's, Geraniums, Alaternoides's, Sorrel-tree, Amber-tree, Anemonospermos's, Hermannia's, yellow Indian and Spanish Jasmynes, Polygala frutescens, Myrto-Cistus, Fabago's, Rhus's, with several other sorts, which will now bear the open air; but you should observe to place them in a shady situation for a fortnight; for if they are immediately expos'd to the full sun, it will change their leaves to a brown colour, and cause the plants to appear very unsightly.

Those exotick plants which are continu'd in the house, must now have a great share of fresh air (especially if the season be warm) otherwise they will draw very weak, and change to a pale languid colour; and if the glasses are shaded in the heat of the day, it will be better than to expose them too much to the sun. You should also observe to cleanse their leaves and shoots from insects, which are very apt to infest them in the house, especially where the plants are much crowded; and if these are not wash'd off in time, they will greatly injure the plants, especially the Coffee-tree, which is now near flowering, and is frequently infested with these small vermin, which at first appear like dust upon the leaves, which should be immediately wash'd off, otherwise they will spread in a short time over most parts of the plants.

If the season should prove cool, and the bark-bed, in which your Anana's are plac'd, should abate of its heat, you must stir it up again, and mix a little new bark with it, which will renew the heat, and be of great service in forwarding the fruit; and at this time you should

should shift those plants which are to produce fruit the succeeding year into larger pots, that their roots may have room to spread.

Plants now in flower in the GREEN HOUSE and STOVE.

Geraniums several sorts, Teucrium Boëticum, Anemonespermus's, Chrysanthemoides atriplicis folio, Leucanthemum Canariense pyrethri, Sapore Hermannia frutescens Ibis folio, Elichrysus, Cytissus Canariensis, Cistus Ladanifera, Jasminum Ilcis folio, Heliotropium Scorodoniæ folio, Polygala Africana, Arum Æthiopicum flore albo odorato, Convolvulus Canariensis, Ficoides's several sorts, Aloe-leav'd Asphodel, African-tree Scabious, Salvia Africana frutescens flore aureo magno, Ricinoides folio multifido, Ricinoides Staphysagriæ folio, Lotus Argentea Cretica, Turnera frutescens Ulmi folio, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Limes, and some sorts of Aloes.



J U N E.

Work to be done in the KITCHEN GARDEN.

TH E beginning of this month you must transplant Cabbage and Savoy-plants, which are to supply the kitchen in winter, either on an open spot of ground, or between rows of Beans, Cauliflowers, &c. which will be taken off the ground in a short time, and then the new-planted plants will have room to grow; and being shaded by the other crops at first planting, they will take root sooner than if they were planted in an open situation: and by thus observing to put one

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crop

crop to succeed another, a skilful person will produce more things from one acre of land, than some others can from two or three, which is what every person, who is acquainted with the *London Gardeners Practice*, must be convinc'd of.

The Cauliflower-plants which were sown the last month for winter use, should be now prick'd out into beds of rich earth, observing to shade them until they have taken root, and be sure to water them duly, otherwise they are apt to stunt, and be infested with insects.

Hoe and clean Carrots, Parsnips, Turneps, Onions, Leeks, Beets, and all other late crops; for if the weeds are permitted to grow at this season, many of them will shed their seeds in a short time, and become troublesome hereafter, and the larger sorts will overbear the crops, and draw them to their great prejudice.

You may yet make slips of Sage, Rosemary, Stœchas, Lavender, Hyssop, Winter-Savory, and other Aromatick plants; tho' it had been better if done earlier in the year, because this month often proves hot and dry, and the plants having long tender shoots, are in greater danger of miscarrying.

Prick out young plants of all sorts of sweet herbs which were sown in *March*, as Thyme, Hyssop, Sweet-Marjoram, &c. and also Clary, Burnet, Sorrel, Mary-golds, and many other sorts, observing to allow them room enough to spread, which will render them much stronger than those which remain in the seed-beds.

Clear and hoe the ground whereon your earliest Cauliflowers grew (which will be all gone by the middle or latter end of this month.) And if you have ridges of Cucumbers or Melons made between the rows of Cauliflowers (as is the practice of the *London Gardeners*) you should dig all the ground between the ridges, and lay out the vines in regular order; this will not only loosen the ground for the roots of the plants, but also destroy

destroy the weeds, and render the surface of the ground wholesomer for the vines to lie upon : But in doing of this you should be very careful not to bruise or break the vines, which would be very injurious to them, and (if possible) let it be done in moist weather.

Sow Turneps upon a moist spot of ground ; and when there is a prospect of rain in a little time, which will bring up the plants in a few days ; for in dry weather the seed will remain in the ground, and not vegetate ; besides, if the plants do come up, and the weather be very hot and dry, the Fly will take them, and destroy them in a short time.

In the beginning of the month you may sow some Broccoli-seed for the second crop, and Finnochia, to succeed that which was sown in the middle of the former month ; for in very hot weather this plant will not remain good above a fortnight, before it will run to seed ; so that if it be not often sown, there will be a want to supply the kitchen.

Transplant Celery into shallow trenches for blanching, allowing about four or five inches space between each plant in the rows, and make the trench three feet asunder, that there may be room enough to earth up the plants when they are full grown.

Plant Kidney-Beans to succeed those which were planted in *April* ; and sow Brown Dutch, and Common Cabbage-Lettuces for a late crop ; and transplant such Lettuces as were sown in *May*, observing to place them in a shady situation, but not under trees, nor too near walls or other buildings, which will draw them up weak, and prevent their cabbaging.

Transplant Endive in an open moist spot of ground for blanching, allowing the plants a foot distance each way, that they may have room to spread ; and sow some Endive-seed for a latter crop.

Continue to sow small Sallet-herbs every three or four days, such as Cresses, Mustard, Turnep, Rape, Radish, &c. for at this season they will soon grow too large for use.

You must now thin the *Finnochia*-plants which were sown the former month, observing to allow them room enough to grow, otherwise they will draw up weak, and never swell at bottom.

The Broccoli which was sown in *May*, should be now prick'd out into beds at about three inches asunder, where they will grow strong, in order for planting out the next month; for where they are suffer'd to grow in the seed-bed too long, they draw up weak, and never produce so good heads, as those which are short and strong in their stems.

Weed and thin the plants in your Cucumber-holes which were sown for pickling, observing to leave but four of the strongest and best situated plants in each hole, and at the same time earth up their shanks, which will greatly strengthen them, and give them some water to settle the earth about them.

In dry weather gather seeds of all sorts that are ripe, spreading them upon mats or cloths to dry, before they are rubb'd or beaten out of their husks or pods.

Gather herbs for drying of such sorts as are now in flower, and hang them up in a dry shady place where they may dry leisurely, which will render them better for any purpose, than if they were dried in the sun.

Your Melons which are now setting, should be shaded in the heat of the day with mats, if the weather be warm, otherwise their fruit will drop; and you should be careful not to give them too much water, which is often injurious to them.

Gather up Snails in the morning and evening, and after showers of rain, at which times they will come abroad from their holes and places of harbour, so that they are easily destroy'd.

The weeds which now come up in most gardens, are Wild Orachs, Nightshade, Thorn-Apple, Groundsel, Sow-thistles, &c. which, if permitted to grow amongst crops, will soon out-grow them, and spoil whatever plants are near them.

Products

Products of the KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Cauliflowers in plenty, Cabbages, young Carrots, Beans, Peas, Artichokes, Turneps, Cucumbers, Melons, Kidney-Beans, Cabbage-Lettuces of various kinds, all sorts of young sallot-herbs, as Chervil, Cresses, Mustard, Rape, Radish, Corn-sallet, &c. some early Finnochia, with other kinds.

All sorts of sweet herbs, as Lavender, Thyme, Winter-Savory, Hyssop, Marum, Mastick, Stœchas, &c. as also Sage, Rosemary, Origanum, Mint, Baum, Penny-Royal, Parsley, Sorrel, Burnet, Bugloss, Borage, with many other kinds of medicinal or culinary plants.

Work to be done in the FRUIT-GARDEN.

Begin to inoculate stone-fruits toward the middle of the month, doing it in an evening, or in cloudy weather: the first sort, which is fit to bud, is the Masculine Apricock; and so proceed to the other sorts, according to their times of ripening their fruits.

You must now look over your Wall and Espalier-trees again, and rub off all foreright, ill-plac'd, or luxuriant branches, and train the others regularly at equal distances to the wall or espalier; but be not too officious with the knife at this season, neither suffer any of the leaves to be pull'd from the branches, which will expose the fruit too much to the sun in the day, and cold of the night.

Where Peaches and Nectarines have been left too close together when they were thinn'd, they should now be taken off, being careful not to suffer two or more fruits to grow nearer than four or five inches apart, which will greatly improve the fruit, and strengthen the tree.

Look carefully after snails and other vermin, which infest your choice fruit, and, if not timely prevented, will spoil it in a short time at this season.

In dry weather water such trees as were transplanted the former season, observing to preserve mulch upon the surface of the ground about their roots, to prevent their being dry'd by the sun and wind, and fasten those shoots which have been produc'd either to the wall or espalier, in the order they should grow; for if they are permitted to grow loose, they will be in danger of being broken by winds, &c.

Observe to keep the ground about your trees clear from weeds and all other plants; for if they are suffer'd to grow, they will exhaust the nourishment of the ground, to the great injury of the trees; and the fruits which such trees produce, will not be near so large, nor well-tasted, as those which are produc'd from trees where no plants are suffer'd to grow about them.

Your vines should now be look'd over again, and the branches which are loose must be fasten'd to the wall; and all side-shoots or weak trailing branches must be entirely displac'd, that the fruit may enjoy the benefit of the sun and air, which is absolutely necessary to promote their growth; but this is often neglected in many gardens, and the branches permitted to hang from the wall, and entangle with each other, so that when they are put in their proper places to the wall, their leaves will often have their back parts upward, whereby the fruit will be retarded, until they have obtain'd their proper position again: and it is this neglect which occasions the late ripening or ill taste of the fruit, and also renders the wood soft and pithy, so that it seldom produces fruit the following year.

The vineyard should also be thus manag'd at this season, fastening the shoots to the stakes in regular order, so that each may equally have the advantage of sun and air, and keep the ground perfectly clear from all other plants or weeds, which, if permitted to grow, would greatly prejudice the vines.

Fruits in prime, or yet lasting.

Strawberries of several sorts, Currants, Gooseberries, Kentish-duke, Flanders-heart, White-heart and Black-heart Cherries, Masculine Apricock; and in the forcing-frame, Peaches, Nectarines and Grapes; and in the hot-bed, Anana's or Pine-Apples.

Golden Russet, Pile's Russet, Stone Pippen, Deux Anns, or John-Apple, Oaken Pin, and some other Apples, where they are carefully preserv'd.

As also the Black Pear of Worcester, Lord Cheney's Green English Warden, and Bezy du Chaumontelle Pears.

Work to be done in the FLOWER GARDEN.

Transplant annual flowers out of the hot-bed into the borders of the Flower Garden, such as Capsicums, Balsamines, Convolvulus's, Love-Apple, Africans, French Marygolds, Amaranthus's, Indian Pinks, &c. observing to do it in a cloudy day, or in an evening, and give them some water to settle the earth to their roots.

You must now lay down your Carnations, Pinks, Double Sweet-Williams, and such other fibrose-rooted plants, as are propagated by layers, being careful to water them as soon as it is done; but it must be given to them very gently, otherwise you will endanger the washing them out of the ground, or breaking them: and this watering should be frequently repeated, which will greatly facilitate their rooting.

This is a proper season for taking up and transplanting the roots of Cyclamens, Fritillaria's, Dens Canis, Saffron, Narcissus's, and such other bulbosc-rooted flowers, as do not succeed well if their roots are kept any time out of the ground.

Cut off the stalks of such flowers as have done blowing, and whose stalks are decaying; and tye up such flowers as are yet to blow, especially your tall autumnal

plants, which are often broken down by the wind, if they are not timely supported with strong stakes.

Take up your Hyacinth-roots out of the beds wherein they were laid the former month to ripen, and clear them from filth, laying them upon a mat in a shady place to dry; after which they may be put up into drawers or boxes, where they may enjoy the free air, without which they will grow mouldy and decay.

It is now time to take up the roots of Tulips, Anemones, and Ranunculus's, whose leaves are decay'd, and spread them upon mats in a shady place to dry; then clean them from filth, and put them up in boxes or bags until the season for planting them, being careful to put them out of the reach of rats and mice, otherwise they will eat them up.

Your Carnations which begin to break their pods, should be open'd in two or three different parts, that their flowers may expand equally on every side, otherwise they will throw their leaves out on one side of the pods: You must also observe to cover them with glasses soon after their pods are open, to skreen them from moisture and the heat of the sun, both which are very injurious to them; and look carefully after Earwigs and Ants, for if these can come at the flowers, they will destroy them in a short time.

Transplant such sorts of perennial or biennial fibrose-rooted plants, as were not done the former month, into nursery-beds, where they should be allow'd room enough to grow till autumn, which is the proper season for placing them in the borders of the Flower Garden to remain: Of these kinds are French Honey-suckles, Pinks, Sweet-Williams, Stock-Gilliflowers, Columbines, Dames-Gilliflowers, Canterbury Bells, Holyhocks, Scabious's, &c. All of which must be rais'd in the flower-nursery the first season, and then brought into the Flower Garden to blow.

Plant cuttings of Lychnidea's, Double Sweet-Williams, Double Scarlet Lychnis's, Pinks, and such other fibrose-

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The Gardeners Kalendar.

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fibrose-rooted plants as you want to increase, which, if planted in a bed of light rich earth, and shaded and duly water'd, will take root very well.

Plants now in flower.

Larkspur, White Lilly, Orange Lilly, Red Day Lilly, Everlasting Pea, Sweet-scented Pea, Tangier Pea, Canada Golden Rod, Broad-leav'd upright Dogsbane, Apocynum Lili convallii flore, Yellow Aconite, Horned Poppies of several sorts, Capnoides, White, Black and Yellow Swallow-wort, Veronica's, Blattaria's, Scarlet Lychnis, Rose Campion, Pinks, Double and Single Virgin's Bower, Flammula Jovis, Hyssop, Clary's Oriental Bugloss, Double Ptarmica, Sweet Sultan, Xeranthemums, Coronilla herbacea flore vario, Jacea's, Santolina's, Acanthus, Snap-Dragons, Linaria's, Tree Primrose, Willow-Weed or French Willow, Yellow Lofestrise, Purple Lofestrise, Valerianella Cornucopoides, Caltha Africana, Hieraciums, Chrysanthemums, Lychnis's, Nigella, Peach-leav'd Bellflower, Lychnidea Caroliniana, Gentianella, White Wallflower Double and Single, White and Red French Honey-suckles, Lobel's Catchfly, Venus Navelwort, Flos Adonis, Venus Looking-glass, Double and Single Sweet-Williams, Double Catchfly, Bulbose Fiery Lilly, Martagons several sorts, Ornithogalums, Bulbose Iris's, Bloody Cranesbill, Red, White, and Garden Valerian, Greek Valerian with blue and white flowers, Oriental Ox-eye with yellow and white flowers, Leucanthemum's, Red and White Batchelors Button with double and single flowers, Double Ragged Robin, Savoy, and Tradescant's Spiderworts, Poppies of various kinds, Columbines of various Colours, Spanish Figwort, Indian Scabious, several sorts of Thrift, Candy Tuft, Dwarf Lychnis, Dwarf Annual-Stock, Fox Gloves, Corn Flags two or three sorts, White Hellebore, Yellow Perennial, and Tangier Fumitories, Sea Ragwort, Africans, Female Balfamine, Periwinkles, with some others of less note.

Hardy

Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in flower.

Bladder Senna, Pomegranate with double and single flowers, Spanish Broom, Broad-leav'd Yellow Jasmine, White Jasmine, Roses of various sorts, Tamarisk, Virginian Sumack, Dorycnium, *Althæa frutescens Bryoniaefolio*, *Althæa frutescens flore parvo*, Oleaster, *Frutex trifolius Ulmi Samarris*, Nettle-tree, Upright Sweet Canada Raspberry, Lime-tree, Shrub Cinquefoil, Tree Germander, Late-red, Dutch Evergreen, and long-blowing Honeyfuckles, *Spirea salicis folio*, Catesby's Climber, or Carolina Kidney-Bean-Tree, Perennial Shrubby Lamium or Base Horehound, *Syringa*, *Cytissus Lunatus*, Mallow-tree, and some others of less note.

Work to be done in the GREEN HOUSE and STOVE.

Your Orange-trees, being now in flower, should be constantly supply'd with water, to encourage them to set their fruit, and the earth on the surface of their tubs and pots should be stirred, and some rotten neats dung laid thereon, raising it round the outside of the tubs or pots, so as to make a hollow to contain the water; but you should never lay any new dung upon the pots, nor put any dung into the water to enrich it, as is by too many persons done, to the great prejudice of their trees; for these strongly impregnated waters, instead of affording nourishment to the trees, do cause their leaves to change to a pale yellow colour, and the trees are apt to flower out of their proper season, which renders them weak, and many times destroys them in two or three years time. The best water for these trees, is such as is taken from rivers or ponds, where it is fully expos'd to the sun and air; so that if you have no other than spring or well-water, it should always be expos'd to the sun and air two or three days before it is used. You must also
gather

gather off the flowers as they blow, leaving but a few upon each tree for fruit, and those upon the strongest branches, and where they are best situated to stand.

Plant cuttings of Myrtles in a bed of light rich earth, observing to water and shade them until they have taken root; and now you may plant cuttings of Geraniums, Cytissus's, and many other exotick plants, which are shrubby, treating them in the manner directed under their several heads in my *Gardeners Dictionary*.

You may now shift any of your Green-House plants into larger pots, observing to pare off all the mouldy and decay'd roots which generally grow round next the sides of the pots, and take out as much of the old earth from the ball as you can conveniently without leaving their roots too bare. When they are new planted, they should be placed in a shady situation, and where they may be defended from strong winds, until they have taken new root; after which they may be removed to the places where they are to remain during the summer season.

Take off cuttings from the several kinds of Cereus's, Sedums, Euphorbiums, Ficoides's, Cotyledons, and other succulent plants, laying them in a shady part of the stove for about a fortnight, that their wounded parts may heal over before they are planted, otherwise they will be in danger of rotting.

Stir up the bark in those hot-beds which have been long made, and add some new bark to them, which will renew their heat, and plunge the pots down again immediately: but this should be done in soft, warm weather, when there is little wind, lest by exposing the plants in cold weather to the open air, they should suffer.

In fine weather you should give air freely to your most tender exotick plants, but it will be proper to shade the glasses of the Stove in the middle of the day, when the sun is very hot.

Transplant such seedling exotick plants as were rais'd in the spring into larger pots, and such of them

as are very tender, should be plunged into a fresh hot-bed to promote their growth; but those which are hardy will only require to be shelter'd until they have taken root, after which time they may be removed to the places where they are to remain the summer season.

You may now take up the roots of the Canary Campanula, and all the bulbose roots which come from the *Cape of Good Hope*, as the Hæmanthus, African Corn Flag, Blue Tuberosc-rooted Hyacinth, Lillies, and several other sorts whose leaves are intirely decay'd, when they should be parted and planted into pots of fresh earth immediately, placing them where they may have the morning sun till eleven o'clock, and give them now and then a little water in very dry weather, but do it sparingly until they push forth new leaves, for much wet at this season, when the roots are almost unactive, will rot them.

This is also a proper season for transplanting the roots of the Guernsey and Belladonna Lillies, their leaves being intirely decay'd; and at this time fresh roots should be procured from abroad; for those which are taken up after this time, do seldom thrive so well. These roots should be planted in pots filled with the following compost, *viz.* one third part fresh earth from a pasture, a third part of sea-sand, and a third part of lime-rubbish. These should be well mix'd, and the bottoms of the pots cover'd with stones, to make an open passage for the water to drain off; then fill the pots with the compost, and place the roots therein, and set the pots in a situation where they may enjoy the morning sun, but give them little or no water until their leaves appear.

Your Tuberoses which were planted early will now begin to flower, when they may be removed into pots (preserving as much earth as possible to their roots) and placed where they are design'd to remain for flowering, observing to refresh them often with water; and those which were planted later in order to succeed those first planted, must have as much free air as possible, and be
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frequently watered, which will render them strong, and cause them to produce a greater quantity of flowers.

The Anana's must now be frequently refresh'd with water, and in hot weather should have much free air, for if the glasses are kept too close down, their leaves will be scorch'd, to the great prejudice of the plants, and the fruit will be less delicate; but if they have too much water, and the glasses left open in the day-time (as some have injudiciously done) the plants will suffer as much that way; for upon proportioning the quantity of air and water equally, depends the whole success.

In the middle of this month you may begin to take out of the stove, some of the hardier sorts of Aloes, and other succulent plants, placing them at first in a shady situation, and where snails and other vermin are not in too great plenty, for when they are expos'd to the violence of the sun, as soon as they are taken out of the house, they change colour, and appear unsightly, so they should be inured to it by degrees: and if snails can come to them, they will gnaw their leaves, and greatly deface them. After the stove is thinned of some of these hardier sorts, the others should be placed at a greater distance on the stands, and clean'd from filth, by which they will enjoy more air, and be rendered stronger and more vigorous.

Plants now in flower in the GREEN HOUSE, GARDEN, and STOVE.

Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Citrons and Shaddocks, Myrtles, Olives, *Cistus halimi folio*, Male *Cistus* of several sorts, *Cistus Ledon*, *Barba Jovis Africana*, and *Apocynum Africanum erectum salicis folio flore albo*, *Anemonospermos's* several sorts, *Elichrysum flore aureo*, *Jasminum Illicis folio*, *Ketmia papayæ folio*, Cotton-plant, *Ficoides's* several kinds, Indian Yellow Jasmine, *Sedums* several sorts, *Colutea Æthiopica barbæ Jovis folio*, *Alcea Africana frutescens flore rubro*, *Barba Jovis* or Silver Bush, Dwarf American *Campanula*, African

frican Tree, Scabious, Bassella, Melianthus two sorts, Mimosa, White Spanish Broom, Cotyledons, Ricinoides folio multifido, Ricidoides Staphysagriae folio, Indian Arrow-root, Double Indian Nasturtium, Coffee-tree, Polygala Africana frutescens, Amomum Plinii, Aloes of several sorts, Dwarf Pomegranate, Indian Flowering Reed, Cytissus lunatus, Pholmis's three or four sorts, Cytissus Canariensis, Geraniums of several sorts, Three-leav'd Passion-Flower, with some others.



J U L Y.

Work to be done in the KITCHEN-GARDEN.

THE beginning of this month sow the last crop of Kidney-Beans, where they may be defended from morning frosts in autumn, for this crop will continue bearing till *Michaelmas*, provided they are not injured by frost. If the ground is very dry when these are planted, it will be proper to soak the Beans six or eight hours in water before they are planted, which will greatly facilitate their growth.

Clean the ground where your Summer Cauliflowers grew, from their leaves and any other rubbish which may be there; and if you have Cucumbers for picklers, between the wide rows (as is the common practice of the *London* Gardeners) you must draw up the earth round the holes with a hoe, forming it into a hollow like a basin, to contain the water given them; and if there are Cabbages for winter use in the narrow rows (which is also practis'd) they should have earth drawn to their stems, and the whole ground intirely clear'd from weeds.

About the middle of this month you should sow Spinach for winter use, as also Coleworts, Carrots, and

and Onions, to stand the winter for spring use; and Turneps should now be sown in the open field for winter use. Transplant Savoys, Broccoli and Cabbages for spring use, and plant out Cauliflowers for the autumn crop.

Plant Celery into drills for blanching (if it be of the *Italian* sort; but if it be the Turnep-rooted sort, it is better to plant it on level ground) and plant out Endive for blanching. Continue sowing all sorts of small sallet-herbs, which at this season do soon grow too large for use.

In dry weather observe to water all such plants as have been lately transplanted, and be sure always to do this in an evening, for one watering at that time is of more service than three at any other time of the day, the moisture having time to penetrate the ground (and reach to the extream fibres of the root, by which they receive their nourishment) before the sun appears to exhale it; whereas when it is given in a morning, the sun coming on soon after, the moisture is drawn up before it reaches the root.

You must now diligently destroy the weeds in every part of the garden, which if suffered to remain, will soon perfect their seeds; and when these are permitted to scatter upon the ground, they will fill it with seeds for a seven years crop, to the no small trouble of the gardener, as also to the great injury of the crops. Observe also to clear your dung-hills from weeds, for these are too often neglected, and if the weeds are permitted to seed there, they will be brought into the garden, and be as troublesome as if they had scattered in the garden, which is what few people regard, tho' it is a thing of great moment, as is also the keeping the borders round the outside of the garden free from weeds, especially those which have downy seeds, for these will be waisted by the winds into the garden, and produce a plentiful crop.

Gather seeds of all sorts that are ripe, cutting off their stalks, and spread them upon mats or cloths in a dry
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airy place, that they may harden, and then rub or beat them out of their husks or pods, and put them up in a place where vermin can't come to them to destroy them.

Pull up Onions, Garlick, Rocamboles, Shallots, &c. when their leaves begin to wither, and spread them thin in a dry airy place, that they may be perfectly dry before they are laid up for winter use.

Continue to earth up Celery which was planted in the drills the former month, as it advances in height; but be careful not to draw the earth up into the heart or middle of the plants, for that will stop their growth, and rot them. And tie up the Endive, which is full grown, to blanch it, observing always to do this work in dry weather; for if the leaves are moist when they are ty'd, they will rot.

Pull up the stalks of Beans, Cabbages, &c. and the haulm of Peas, and other leguminous plants which have done bearing, that the ground may be clear: for if these are permitted to remain, they will harbour vermin, to the prejudice of your other adjoining crops.

Your Melons which now begin to ripen, should have very little water given them, because it would render them watery and ill-tasted; tho' such persons who are fond of very large fruit, do find their account in supplying their plants constantly with water in great plenty, especially in hot weather; but these persons do not regard the quality of their fruit, so much as the size of them.

In this month you may repair your young Asparagus beds which were planted the last spring, by planting fresh plants where any of them have fail'd; but this should be done in moist weather.

The Cucumbers which were brought up under hand-glasses, being now in full bearing, must be duly watered in dry weather, otherwise they will be exhausted in a short time, and decay.

Clear the Artichokes which were planted the last spring from weeds, and all other crops, that they may have full liberty to spread; for if they are crowded with
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any other plants at this season, they will produce small fruit.

Products of the KITCHEN GARDEN.

Cauliflowers, Artichokes, Cabbages, Carrots, Beans, Peas, Kidney-Beans, Turneps Lettuce, Cucumbers, Melons, and all sorts of small Sallet, as Radish, Rape, Mustard, Cresses, Purslain, and in some places Celery and Endive; Finnochia, Onions, Garlick, Rocambole, and most sorts of herbs for distilling.

Work to be done in the FRUIT GARDEN and VINEYARD.

The beginning of this month you must look carefully over your wall and espalier-trees, rubbing off all foreright shoots that are produced, and train in all such regular shoots as are design'd to remain close to the wall or espalier in their due position, whereby the fruit will have the advantage of sun and air to ripen them, and give them their proper flavour. If this be rightly executed, there will be no occasion to divest the branches of their leaves (as is by some unskilful persons practis'd, to the great prejudice both of their fruit and trees): Nor can I here forbear repeating what I have elsewhere often taken notice of, *viz.* not to suffer fruit-trees to remain neglected till this season (as is too commonly practis'd) and then to summer-prune them, as it is called, when they cut off all the luxuriant branches, and shorten those design'd to remain, and then nail them close to the wall, so that from being (before this dressing) in a very rude disorderly way, they are reduced into an exact order at once; but hereby the fruit, which was greatly shaded by the luxuriant growth of the branches, is suddenly expos'd to the sun and air, which hardens their outer skins, and retards their growth; whereas if the shoots had been constantly train'd to the wall or espalier, the fruit would have

continually been under an equal coverture of leaves, and so consequently less liable to suffer from any extremes, and will also be considerably earlier, than when they are managed in the other way : so that as this practice is too generally followed, I think it can't be too much expos'd, and the proper directions cannot be too often inculcated.

In the beginning of this month you must bud all sorts of fruits, which were not done the preceding month, observing always to do it in an evening, or in cloudy weather.

Hoe and clean your nurseries of young trees from weeds, as also the borders near your fruit-trees ; for if they are permitted to grow at this season, they will rob the trees of their nourishment, and cut off all suckers which arise from the roots of the trees, as they are produced, for these injure them much if they are suffer'd to remain.

Look carefully after snails in the mornings and evenings, but especially after a shower of rain, when they will be tempted to come abroad, and may be at that time easily taken ; for these vermin do great mischief to stone-fruit.

Place glass phials fill'd with honey-water in different parts of your walks to destroy the wasps and pismires, which would infest your choice fruit, but are, by the sweetness of the water, tempted into the phials, and frequently drowned.

The vineyard must now be carefully look'd over, and all dangling shoots and wild wood must be displac'd, that the fruit may not be too much cover'd with leaves ; but by no means divest any of the fruit-branches of their leaves (as some unskilful persons too often practise) for these are absolutely necessary to the growth of the fruit ; nor will there be any occasion for this practice, where the shoots are duly plac'd, and the wild wood constantly rubb'd off as it is produc'd. Where this method is begun early in the season, and constantly pursu'd as there may be occasion, the fruit will be forwarded

warded above three weeks (as I have experienced) and will be much fairer and better tasted, than in the contrary management; for when the shoots of the vines are permitted to hang loose from the walls or stakes, their leaves will take a contrary direction, which, upon having their shoots afterwards ty'd up, will have their back-side upwards; and until these leaves are turn'd into their proper position, the fruit will be at a stand, and make no progress in their growth, which is commonly eight or ten days in effecting; so that the fruit loses eight or ten days in the principal season of its growth, which, together with being too much shaded in the former months, is scarcely ever to be retriev'd in this climate.

You must also keep the ground constantly clear'd from weeds and other plants between the rows of vines, which is also of great consequence in this country; for where there are other plants suffer'd to grow, they not only rob the roots of the vines of their nourishment, but also by perspiring do cause a damp in the air about the vines, and prevent the sun and wind from drying the surface of the ground, whereby the fruit is fill'd with crude nourishment, and render'd less delicate.

Fruits in prime, or yet lasting.

Pears; the Primitive, Robine, Petit Muscat, Muscadelle-rouges, Cuise-Madame, Petit Banquette, Jargonelle, Green Chiffel, Grange Musque, with some others; and where they have been well preserv'd, the Black Pear of Worcester, and Lord Cheney's Green Pear, are yet in being.

Apples; Codling, Margaret Apple, White Juneating, Stubbard's Apple, Summer Costing, Summer Pearmain, Pomme de Rambour; and still continues the Deux-ann's or John-Apple, the Stone-Apple, and Oaken Pin.

Cherries; Kentish, Gascoign's Heart, Carnation,
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Lukeward, Ox-Heart, Amber-Heart, Coroon, Amber, White Spanish, and Black Cherries.

Peaches; Brown and White Nutmeg, AnnPeach, Albemarle, Smith's Newington, Bellis or Bellows, Red Magdalen, Rossanna, Minion, Montabonne, Bordine, Royal George, Early Admirable, and some others.

Nectarines; Fairchild's Early Nutmeg, Roman Red, Elruge, Brunion and Newington.

Plums; Jean Hative, Morocco, Orleans, Blue Primordian, Violet Royal, Blue Perdrigon, Mirabelle, Imperial, White Matchless, Maitre Claude, Green Gage, Damoisine, Drap d'Or, Gros Damas Violet, Cheston, with some others of less note.

Apricocks; the Orange, Roman, Breda, Algier, Bruxelles and Turkey.

As also Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants; and in the stove, the Anana's or Pine-Apple.

*Work to be done in the PLEASURE GARDEN and
WILDERNESS.*

Take up the bulbs of such late flowers, as were not fit the last month; such as Ornithogalums, White Lillies, Martagons, and some other sorts; and transplant the roots of Persian and Bulbose Iris's; as also Fritillaria's, Hyacinth of Peru, Dens Canis, Narcissus's, and such other Bulbose-rooted flowers, which will not endure to be kept long above ground; and this being the time they are not in action, is the most proper season for transplanting them, before they put forth new fibres, after which time it will not be proper to remove them.

Continue to make Layers of Pinks, Carnations, Sweet-Williams, &c. (where it was not done the former month; but the sooner this is done, the better, provided the shoots are strong enough to lay down.

Transplant such Biennial or Perennial fibrose-rooted flowers as were sown late in the spring, such as Pinks, Carnations, Stock-Gillyflowers, Wall-flowers, Hollyhocks,

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hocks, French Honeysuckles, Canterbury Bells, and some others, which should be planted in nursery-beds, where they may have room to grow until *Michaelmas*, when they should be transplanted into the borders of the Flower Garden.

Clean your borders diligently from weeds, but especially such sorts as soon shed their seeds; for if they are permitted to stand until their seeds are scatter'd, it will be a constant trouble, for several years, to extirpate them.

Gather the seeds of all sorts of flowers as they ripen, and preserve them in their husks or pods, until the season for sowing them; but you should dry them carefully before they are put up, otherwise they will grow mouldy and decay.

Cut down the stalks of such flowers as begin to wither and decay, and tye up all tall growing plants, which are yet to flower, lest the winds blow them down, and break them.

Inoculate Roses, Jasmynes, and other sorts of curious flowering shrubs and trees; this month being the principal season for that work.

Cut and trim hedges, clip box-edging, mow grass plots, and keep the walks constantly rolled, and the weeds should be taken out of them; for if they are suffer'd to remain at this season, they will seed in a little time, and fill the walks with weeds.

Your choice Carnations being now in flower, should be carefully attended, to open the pods when they begin to burst on the contrary side, that they may blow equally; for if this is not done in time, the leaves will come all out on one side of the pod, and render them ill-shaped. You must also guard them from insects, which will destroy them in a short time, if they can come to them; and they should be covered with glasses or basons, to keep off the wet, and the scorching heat of the sun. But in all this there must be great diligence in managing them according to the temperature of the season, where persons would excel in the largeness

ness and beauty of their flowers ; therefore these are not so proper for persons who have other business on their hand, but rather for those who want some such easy employment to divert themselves.

You may now increase the Double Scarlet *Lychnis*, by planting cuttings of it in a shady border of light fresh earth, observing to refresh them with water according to the drought of the season.

Toward the latter end of this month, you may take off the layers of *Pinks*, *Carnations*, *Sweet-Williams*, &c. which have taken root, and plant them either into pots or borders of good fresh earth, where they may continue until you have conveniency of planting them where they are to remain for flowering ; for it is not proper to let them continue too long upon the old roots, because if they should not be found, the layers would be infected by them ; but when you plant these out, they must be carefully watered and shaded until they have taken root.

The latter end of this month you should sow some seeds of annual flowers, in warm borders to stand the winter, that they may flower early the next summer, by which method you may obtain good seeds of many sorts of plants, which if sown in the spring, do not constantly produce good seeds, such as the Great Blue and Flesh-colour'd *Lupines*, Sweet-scented *Pea*, Sweet *Sultan*, *Indian Scabious*, Double *Larkspur*, Dwarf Annual-stock, *Venus Navelwort*, *Xeranthemums*, *Jacca's*, with some others. These plants will not only come earlier to flower, but also will grow much larger, and produce their flowers in much greater plenty than if they were sown in the spring.

Your choice *Auricula's* should now be kept clear from weeds, and all decay'd leaves, which if suffer'd to remain upon them, would rot and spoil them, and they should be placed in a shady situation, but not under the droppings of trees.

The seedling *Auricula's* which came up the last spring, must now be planted out into tubs or pots filled

led with rich earth, and placed in a shady situation; and as they are small, so they must be treated tenderly, giving them water gently, and be careful that they are not drawn out of the ground by worms, nor eaten by snails or slugs, both which vermin are great enemies to them.

Keep the walks and quarters of your wilderness free from weeds and litter, and such trees as grow too much out of order, may be pruned, so as to render them beautiful; for this is a season when wildernesses, and shady walks are chiefly frequented, so that they should be well kept, otherwise they will be disagreeable.

Plants now in flower in the PLEASURE GARDEN.

Carnations, Pinks, Sweet-Williams, Fairchild's Mule, Double and Single Ragged Robbin, Dwarf Annual-stock, French Willow, Single and Double Virgins-Bower, Antirrhinum or Calves-snout, Linarias of several sorts, Jacea's of several sorts, Everlasting Pea, Sweet-scented Pea, Tangier Pea, Blue Flowered Lathyrus, Hieraciums, White Lilly, Scarlet Martagon, Day Lilly, Ornithogalum Spicatum, White Hellebore with green Flowers, Aconitum luteum, Anthora, Acanthus, Lavatera's, Indian Scabious, Sea-Holly, Sweet Sultan, African, Poppies of divers kinds, Peach-leav'd Campanula, Venus Looking-glass, Venus Navelwort, Double Ptarmica, Double Feverfew, Double Camomile, Bupthalmums, Annual Stock-Gilliflower, Double-Rose Champion, Larkspurs, Spanish Scrophularia, Nigella, two sorts of African Marygolds, Lupines of several sorts, Amaranthus's, Amaranthoides, Capsicum Indicum, Leucanthemums, Xeranthemums, Red Garden Valerian, Hollyhocks, Lychnidea Caroliniana, Sun-flowers of several sorts, Virginian Spiderwort, Scarlet Lychnis, Golden Rod of several kinds, French Marygold, Female Balsamine, Marvel of Peru, China Pink, some sorts of Starwort, Dwarf Lychnis, Candy-Tuft, Mallows of several kinds, Nasturtium Indicum, Chrysanthemums, Ricinus or Palma Christi, Globe-Thistle

Thistle three or four sorts, Campanula Pyramidalis, Limoniums of several kinds, Catanance quorundam, Eupatoriums, Greater Centaury several sorts, Statice Major, Clove-Gilliflowers, Double and Single Sops-wort, Coronilla herbacea flore vario, Heliotropium majus, with some others.

Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in flower.

Several sorts of Roses, Spanish Broom, White Jasmine, Dwarf Yellow Jasmine, Canary Hypericum, Shrubby Stinking Hypericum, Double and Single Pomegranate, Virginian Trumpet Flower, Agnus Castus, or the Chaste-tree, Male-Cistus several kinds, Cistus Ledon several sorts, Phlomis or Sage-tree, Oleaster, Shrub-Cinquefoil, Spirea with Willow leaves, Spirea with Marsh-Elder leaves, Althæa Frutex, Passion-Flower, Cytissus lunatus, Catesby's Climber, Bladder-Senna, Dutch Honeysuckle, Evergreen Honeysuckle, Long-blowing Honeysuckle, Late White Honeysuckle, Scarlet Virginian Honeysuckle, the Tulip-tree, Virginian Sumach, Myrtle-leav'd Sumach, with some others.

Work to be done in the GREEN HOUSE, GARDEN, and STOVE.

Gather the flowers of your Orange-trees, where they are produc'd too close to each other; and where there was a sufficient number of fruit set upon the trees the former month, it will be proper to divest them of all the flowers which are now produc'd; for these being too late in the season, the fruits which succeed them will not have time to grow to any considerable size before winter, and so will be in danger of falling off before spring. You should also observe, where you may have overlook'd some blossoms the last month, which now are become fruit, to pull them off, leaving but few upon each tree, and those well situated and upon strong shoots; for where there are too many fruits left upon
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the trees, it renders them weak, and the fruit not having nourishment, do seldom grow to any considerable size; and where they are upon weak shoots, they rarely come to any thing.

Continue to make cuttings of such exotick plants which you want to encrease, provided you have not done it the preceding month: The best method of planting cuttings at this season, is to prepare a bed of light rich earth, into which the cuttings should be planted, and then arch the bed over with hoops, in order to shade the cuttings in hot dry weather, and observe to water them duly, as they may require; but let them be expos'd every night to receive the dew, which will be of great use to them; but this is to be practis'd upon such sorts of plants as are not very tender, because those will require a moderate hot-bed to make them root, especially the tender succulent plants, such as *Cereus's*, *Euphorbiums*, &c. but all the sorts of *Geraniums*, *Myrtles*, *Jacobea's*, and other shrubs from the *Cape of Good Hope*, will take root much better in a bed of rich earth, than if planted in a hot-bed.

Shift such exotick plants as have been rais'd from seeds in the spring, putting them into larger pots according to their various growth, and plunge such of them as are tender into the hot-bed of tanners-bark, observing to water them, and shade the glasses, until they have taken new root, after which they must have air and water in proportion to the heat of the weather.

Wash and clean the leaves and tender shoots of your choice exotick plants from filth and insects, both which do commonly infest them at this season (especially those in the bark-stove; and if they are not clean'd in time, the plants will suffer greatly, and the insects will spread themselves over most of the other plants, so as not to be easily destroy'd.

In hot weather you should give your tender exoticks as much free air as possible, especially when there is not much wind stirring; and in the middle of the day it will be proper to shade the glasses of the stove, when the
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the sun is violently hot, otherwise the earth in the pots will dry too fast.

Stir up the bark of such beds whose heat begins to decline, and add a little new bark to them, which will renew the heat, and cause it to continue a considerable time longer : at the same time such plants as require it, should now be shifted, giving them larger pots if their roots require it.

The Anana's will now ripen very fast, if the season is warm ; therefore when the fruits are cut from the plants, the pots with the old plants should be plunged into a warm bed, to force out the suckers early enough to take off before winter, in order to which, they should be frequently watered, otherwise they will make but indifferent progress.

Make layers of the Spanish, Arabian, and Azorian Jasmynes ; as also of all the tender sorts of Granadilla, which will easier take root at the tender joints of the new shoots, than from the new shoots of the former year ; but you must observe to plunge the pots into which they are laid in a hot-bed, otherwise they will not succeed.

Gather all sorts of exotick seeds as they ripen, and spread them upon papers in a dry place to harden and dry, after which they should be carefully preserved in their pods or husks, until the proper season for sowing them.

Such of the tender annuals as will endure the open air, should be now set out of the hot-beds, in some well-sheltered situation, where they will produce seeds better than if kept constantly in the beds.

Plants in flower in the GREEN-HOUSE and STOVE.

Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Citrons and Shaddocks, Myrtles of several sorts, Amomum Plinii, Barba Jovis or Silverbush, Cistus halimi folio, Cistus Ledon two or three sorts, Male-Cistus of several sorts, Spanish Jasmine, Geraniums of several sorts, Tree Scabious of
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two sorts, Yellow Indian Jasmine, and Azorian Jasmine, Ilex-leav'd Jasmine, and Arabian Jasmine, Colutea *Æthiopica barbæ Jovis folio*, Apocynum Africanum erectum salicis folio flore albo, Apocynum Americanum erectum salicis folio flore aurantio, Blue and Scarlet Cardinals Flowers, Elichrysums of several sorts, Cassia's of two or three sorts, Acacia Indica Aldini, Guidonia Ulmi facie, Sensitive and Humble Plants of several sorts, Coral-tree, Lotus argentea Cretica, Lotus Hæmorrhoidalis, Anonis two or three sorts, Granadilla's two or three sorts, Coffee-tree, White Spanish Broom, Fabago Africana arborescens flore sulphureo fructu rotundo, Red and White Oleanders, Double Oleander, Sweet-scented Oleander, Fritillaria Crassa, several sorts of Ficoides's, Small creeping Cereus, Large upright Cereus, Ketmia's of several sorts, Cotyledons of several kinds, Ricinus or Palma Christi of several sorts, Papaya, Ricinoides folio multifido, Ricinoides Gossypii folio, Ricinoides Staphysagriæ folio, Cotton-plant, Bassella, Dracunculoides, Double Indian Nasturtium, Myrto-Cistus, Poligala Africana frutescens, Digitalis Acanthoides, Heliotropium Scorodoniæ folio, Gnaphaliums, Caltha Africana Croci folio, Viburnums, Phalangiums, Blue African umbellated Hyacinth, Olives, Tetragonocarpos, Rhamnus's Aloes of several sorts, Yucca, Indian flowering Reed, Liliu Zeylanicum, with some others.



AUGUST.

Work to be done in the KITCHEN-GARDEN.

THE beginning of this month you must sow Onions, to supply the table early in the spring for Sallets,

Sallets, &c. and, lest the winter should prove severe, it will be proper to sow a few Welch Onions at the same time ; for these will endure the greatest cold, when the common sort are all destroy'd ; but they are stronger than the common sort, which is the only reason they are not so much esteem'd.

You must also sow Spinach to stand the winter, to supply the kitchen in winter and spring. The best sort to endure cold is the prickly kind, which is what most people sow at this season, it being much hardier than the round-leav'd kinds.

About the fifth or sixth day of this month, you should sow your early Battersea Cabbage-seed ; for that which is sown earlier will run to seed in the spring, if the winter should prove mild : And if it is sown later than this time, the plants will not have strength to resist the cold, nor will they come so early, provided they do stand thro' the winter.

The tenth or eleventh day of this month you should sow some Cauliflower-seed for the early crop, to be planted under your bell or hand-glasses, and under the walls where they are design'd to stand open : But you should also sow some more seeds about the fourteenth day for a second crop, to plant under frames to abide the winter ; for it often happens, in a mild winter, that many of those plants which were first sown, do run in the spring, therefore if you have not a second supply, you will be at a great loss ; besides, these will come to flower after the first sowing is gone, so that your table will be supply'd much longer with the second sowing.

About the middle of this month you should sow some Common Cabbage-Lettuce, and some Brown Dutch Lettuce, to stand the winter on warm borders without covering ; and about the twentieth day of the month you may sow some Silesia, Cos, and other large kinds of Lettuce, to plant under glasses, or upon beds, to be cover'd in winter, that they may come early the following spring : You should always observe, if the weather be hot and dry when all these seeds are sown,

to shade the beds with mats in the heat of the day, and to supply them duly with water, otherwise the plants will not come up regularly.

In moist weather transplant Endive and Celery for blanching, which should be well water'd to settle the earth to their roots; and if the weather should alter to drought, they must be duly water'd until they have taken root.

You may now transplant some of the Lettuces which were sown the former month, to supply the kitchen in autumn; these should be planted in a warm situation, lest the frosts, which often happen early in *October*, should injure them: They must also be duly water'd until they have taken root.

Toward the latter end of the month you should sow several sorts of seeds which remain a long time in the ground, which, if sown in the spring, do often miscarry; as Chervil, Angelica, Lovage, Masterwort, Scurvygrass, Fennel, Alexanders, Sweet-Seseli, and some others, which always succeed better when sown at this season, than when they are sown in the spring.

Your beds of Coleworts, &c. which were sown the last month, should be carefully weeded; and if the plants are very thick, some of them should be drawn out, and transplanted into another spot, that those which remain may have more room to grow.

Cut off the flowering branches of most sorts of aromatick plants, as Lavender, Rosemary, Savory, Hyssop, &c. that they may make new shoots before winter; but do not perform this work in dry weather, for many times the plants are destroy'd by it, when there happens to be a long drought.

Pull up Onions, Garlick, Rocambole, and Shallots, when their leaves begin to wither and fall; and spread them thin in an airy place to dry before you put them up, where they are to remain for winter use.

In dry weather you must earth up your Celery which is large enough, observing not to bury the hearts of the plants, for that will rot them. You must also tye up
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your Endive, which is full grown, to blanch; this must also be perform'd when the leaves are very dry, otherwise the plants will rot.

Your Artichokes which were planted the last spring, will now begin to shew their fruit; therefore all small suckers which come out on the sides of their stalks, should be cut off; for if they are permitted to remain on, they will weaken and starve the top fruit: You should also clear them from weeds, or any other large growing plants, which stand near them.

Transplant your Broccoli (which was not planted out the former month) into the place where it is to remain for flowering, observing to water it duly until it has taken root. These plants should be planted in rows about two feet asunder, and a foot distance from each other in the rows.

You may yet transplant some Savoy, to come late in the spring; but if the winter should prove severe, they will not grow to be large, nor will they cabbage; but in mild winters they often succeed very well.

Observe to keep the roots of your Melons from too much wet, which many times causes the plants to decay before the fruit is ripe.

Your Cucumbers for pickling are now in season, therefore they should be look'd over twice a week, to gather such as are fit, for in a short time they will grow too large for that purpose; these must also be frequently water'd in dry weather, which will cause them to produce a greater quantity of fruit.

The Asparagus which was planted the last spring, should be carefully clear'd from weeds; for at this season it will make new shoots, which will be much stronger, where they are not injur'd by weeds or other plants, than on the contrary.

All your winter crops, as Parsnips, Leeks, Beets, Cabbages, &c. should be constantly kept clear from weeds, which, if suffered to grow, will greatly injure your crops, and will soon scatter their seeds at this season, whereby your ground will be plentifully stock'd

stock'd with weeds, which cannot be rooted out in many years.

The dunghils should also be clear'd from weeds, particularly *Atriplex's* and *Nightshade*, which at this season are very common upon almost every dunghil, and if the seeds are permitted to scatter when the dung is carry'd into the garden, the seeds will be mix'd therewith, and thereby fill your ground with weeds; therefore they should be pull'd up, and cast into an heap to rot at some distance from the garden or dunghil; for if they are only hough'd down, and permitted to lie upon the dunghil (as is by some practis'd) the seeds will ripen as they lie, and be almost as bad as if they had been suffer'd to grow to maturity.

You may in this month plant slips of *Sage*, *Rosemary*, *Stœchas*, *Lavender*, *Mastick*, and other aromatick plants, where it was omitted in the spring; but these will not be near so strong nor capable of resisting the cold so well, as those planted in the spring, and therefore should be shelter'd if the winter should prove severe.

Cut such herbs as are now in flower to distil, or to dry for winter use, always observing to hang them up in a dry shady place; for if they are dried in the sun, they will shrink up, and be little worth.

Continue to sow the seeds of *Cresses*, *Rape*, *Turnep*, *Radish*, *Mustard*, and other kinds of *Sallet-herbs* every week, that the table may not be unfurnish'd; for these soon grow too large for use.

Gather all sorts of kitchen-garden seeds which are now ripe, spreading them upon mats to dry, and then beat or rub them out of their husks or pods, and put them up till the seasons for sowing them.

Your *Radish-seed*, which is now in pod, must be guarded to prevent the birds from devouring it, which they will do in a short time, if they are not destroy'd.

Sow *Turneps* for a later crop, which may be done any time before the twentieth day of this month; but these

those which are sown later, do seldom apple well, especially if the autumn proves cold.

Earth up your Finnochia, which is full grown, to blanch it, that it may be fit for use ; and continue to transplant Celery into drills, that you may have a succession to supply the table through the season.

Products of the KITCHEN GARDEN this month.

Cabbages, Kidney-Beans, some large kinds of Peas, Artichokes, Garden-Beans, Carrots, Cabbage-Lettuces of several sorts, Finnochia, Celery, Turneps, Cucumbers, Melons, Onions, Purslain, all sorts of young Sallet-herbs, some late Cauliflowers, Endive, and some other sorts.

Work to be done in the FRUIT GARDEN and VINEYARD.

Look carefully over your Wall-fruit-trees to destroy snails and other vermin, which will gnaw your choice fruits, and spoil them. You should also destroy Sparrows and Tomtits, which will peck your choice Pears, Figs and Grapes, as fast as they ripen, where they are not defended ; and you should fix some phials with honey-water on different parts of your trees, to destroy the wasps, which will drown themselves by attempting to drink of the water.

Where any branches of your trees do project from the wall, or have been displac'd by winds, &c. they should be carefully fasten'd to the wall in their due position, that the fruit may receive the benefit of the sun to ripen it ; but do not pull off the leaves of the trees (as is by some persons practis'd) for this exposes the fruit too much, where it becomes hard, and seldom ripens kindly.

Your vines in the vineyard, and those against the walls, should now be gone over for the last time, pulling off all trailing branches which have been lately produc'd ;

duc'd ; and fasten those branches which are loose in their proper places, that the fruit (which is now full grown) may receive the benefit of the sun and air to ripen it. You should also observe to keep the ground clear from weeds between your rows of vines, that the sun may dry up the moisture of the ground every day, and the reflection of heat may be greater.

Untye the buds of fruit-trees which were inoculated the last month, otherwise their bandage will pinch the bark of the stocks, and prevent their growing equally in the part where the bud is put in. You should also observe to clear the lower part of your stocks from shoots, and keep the ground clear from weeds near the roots of your fruit-trees.

Fruits in prime, or yet lasting.

Apples ; the Summer White Cousin, Margaret Apple, Codlin, Summer Pearmain, Summer Pippin, with some others.

Pears ; the Jargonella, Windsor, Cuiffe Madam, Orange Musk, Gros Blanquette, Musk Blanquette, Long-stalk'd Blanquette, Poire sans peau, Muscat Robine, Amber Pear, Green Orange, Cassiolette, Magdalen Pear, Gros Oignonet, Poire Rose, Summer Boncretien, Cailot Rosat, Ruffelet, with some others of less note.

Peaches ; Red and White Magdalen, Early Newington, the Mignonne or Minion, Italian Peach, Nobless, Bellows or Bellis, Violette Hative, La Chevreuse (or Belle Chevreuse) Early Admirable, Albemarle, Violet Peach, Nivette Peace, Montauban, Royal George, Teton de Venus, Purple Alberge, Chancellor, with some others.

Nectarines ; Roman Red, Elruge, Newington, Bruggon, Italian, Murray and Temple's.

Plums ; Orleans, White Perdrigon, Violet Perdrigon, Red Imperial, White Imperial or Bonum magnum, Le Royal, Cheston Plum, Drap d'Or, St. Katherine,
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therine, Roche-Courbon, Reine Claude, Myrabolan, Green Gage, La Mirabelle, Abricot Plum, Prune Monsieur, Maitre Claude, Royale Dauphin, with some others.

Grapes; the July, White Sweet-water, Black Cluster, Munier, Chasselas, White Muscadine and Orleans.

Figs; the Early White, Long Blue, Long White, Round Blue, Italian White, Large Yellow, Brunswick and Cypress Fig.

Filberts, Nuts, Mulberries; and in the stove, the Anana or Pine-Apple.

Work to be done in the PLEASURE-GARDEN.

Transplant the layers of Carnations, Pinks and Sweet-Williams, which by this time will have taken good root, if timely laid. Those choice sorts of Carnations which are design'd for pots, may be planted at this time each in a small half-penny pot, fill'd with fresh light earth, and plac'd in a shady situation until they have taken root; after which they may be remov'd into a more open situation, where they may remain until the beginning of *October*, when they should be placed under a hot-bed frame, or plung'd into an old bark-bed, and arched over with hoops, that they may be cover'd in winter, to protect them from hard rains, snow, and severe frost; but they should be always open'd in mild weather, otherwise they will draw up weak. In this manner they may be much better preserv'd, than if they were planted out at first into pots where they are to remain for blowing, because they will stand in a sixth part of the compass; and in the spring they may be turn'd out of the small pots with the earth to their roots, whereby they will not receive any check, and plac'd into larger pots to flower. But these Carnations, Pinks and Sweet-Williams which are design'd for the borders of the Pleasure Garden, should be now planted in beds in the flower-nursery, to remain till the middle or latter end of next month, when

when you must dig the borders of the Pleasure Garden, and new plant them, at which time these may be taken up with a ball of earth to their roots, and planted in the borders with other flowers.

You may now shift your choice *Auricula's* into fresh rich earth, observing to clear them from dead leaves, and place them in a shady situation until they have taken root: This fresh earth will strengthen the plants greatly, and improve their flowers the following spring.

You may yet remove the bulbs of *Iris's*, *Fritillaria's*, and *Hyacinths* of Peru, and also the roots of *Lillies*, *Martagons*, *Crown Imperials*, *Pæonia's* and *Flag Iris's*, whose leaves are now decay'd; but if suffer'd to remain longer in the ground, will push out fresh fibres, when it will be too late to remove them.

Gather all sorts of flower-seeds as they ripen, and spread them to dry in the sun; after which they should be preserved in their pods or husks until the seasons for sowing them; for the seeds of most plants may be kept longer good in their pods than when they are rubb'd out.

Transplant *Polyanthus's*, *Primroses*, and seedling *Auricula's*, observing to shade and water them until they have taken root, as also to close the earth to their roots, otherwise the worms will draw them out of the ground.

Cut down the stalks of such plants as have done flowering and are decay'd; and fasten all tall growing plants to sticks, to support them from being broken or blown down by strong winds, which often reign at this season.

Your pots of annual plants must now be duly water'd in dry weather, otherwise they will soon lose their beauty; and such of them as are tender, should be remov'd into shelter when the nights begin to be cold, that they may perfect their seeds, which in bad seasons do seldom ripen well, if they are not protected from the inclemency of the weather.

Toward the latter end of this month you should begin to prepare your beds to receive your choice Hyacinths, Tulips, and Ranunculus's, that the earth may settle before the roots are planted, otherwise, when the earth sinks unequally, there will be holes on the tops of the beds, which will detain the water, whereby the roots in those places will be rotted.

Clean all the parts of your Flower Garden from weeds, which, if permitted to stand, will shed their seeds in a short time, whereby your Garden will be so stock'd with weeds, as not to be rooted out in several years.

You may now sow the seeds of Anemonies, Pulsatilla's, Ranunculus's, Crocus's, Fritillaria's, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus's, Cyclamens, Iris's, &c. in pots or boxes, filled with light rich earth, observing not to cover those seeds which are thin and light, too deep, for these will rot in the ground when buried deep, as the Ranunculus's, Pulsatilla's, Anemonies, and Fritillaria's, but the larger seeds may be covered thicker. These pots or boxes should be placed where they may have the morning sun till ten or eleven o'clock, for if they are too much expos'd to the heat of the sun at this season, the seeds will not grow so well: they must also be frequently refresh'd with water, but it should be given very gently, otherwise the seeds will be in danger of being washed out of the ground.

The seeds of several kinds of annual flowers may now be sown on warm borders to stand the winter, that they may flower early the following summer, whereby they will be much stronger, and produce a greater quantity of flowers, than those which are sown in the spring, and the seeds will constantly ripen better. Of these are the Sweet Pea, Venus Navelwort, Dwarf Annual-Stock, Lobel's Catchfly, with some others.

Plants now in flower in the PLEASURE GARDEN.

Some Carnations, Painted Lady Pink, Old Man's-head

head Pink, Female Balfamine, Marvel of Peru, Amaranthus's, Amaranthoides, several sorts of Starwort, Golden-Rods of several kinds, Scarlet and Blue Cardinals-Flower, Campanula, Hollyhocks, Colchicum of Chio, Cyclamens, Greater Convolvulus of several sorts, Flos Adonis, Venus Looking-glass, Venus Navelwort, Africans, French Marygold, Sweet Sultan's, Indian Scabious, Nigella's, Candy Tuft, Apocynum's, Sweet Pea, Tangier Pea, Everlasting Peas, Sun Flowers of many kinds, Lavatera's, Mallows of several sorts, Linaria's, Jacea's, Ketmia vesicaria, Hieracium's, Stramonium's, Tuberoses, Sclarea's, Geranium's, Lychnis's, Annual-Stocks, Blattaria lutea, Double Parmica, Xeranthemums, two sorts of Marygolds from the *Cape of Good Hope*, Onagra's, Lyfimachia's, Veronica's, Autumnal Hyacinth, Globe Thistles, Dwarf Annual-Stock, Nasturtium Indicum, Fairchild's Mule, Virginian Spiderwort, Catanance quorundam, Elichrysum Americanum, Stœchas Citrina, Double Feverfew, Coronilla herbacea flore vario, Bupthalmums, Asteroïdes Alpina falicis folio, Eryngiums, Glauciums, Capnoides, Asclepias albo flore, Aconitum, Lycotconum luteum, Aconitum salutiferum, Napellus cœruleus, Alcea's, Helianthemums, Double Sopewort, Argemone Mexicana, Antirrhinums, Lupines of several sorts, Lavendula folio dissecto, Iris Uvaria, Cerinthe, with some others.

Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in flower.

Common White Jasmine, Passion-Flower, Periploca, Scorpion Senna, Althæa frutescens bryoniæ folio, Agnus Castus, Althæa frutescens parvo flore, Ketmia's four sorts, Honeyfuckles, Mallow-tree, Shrubby Canary Hypericum, Stinking Shrubby Hypericum, Laurustinus, Double Virgin's Bower, Bignonia or Trumpet Flower, Traveller's Joy, Musk Rose, Monthly Rose, Bladder Senna, Spanish Broom, with some others.

*Work to be done in the GREEN-HOUSE, GARDEN,
and STOVE.*

About the beginning of this month you may inoculate Orange-trees, observing to turn that side of the stock where the bud is put in, from the Sun. Cut off Oranges, Jasmines, and other Exoticks which were inarch'd the former spring, from their Mother-trees, being careful in the operation not to loosen the graft from the stock, nor should the clay or wax be rubbed off until the following spring.

The beginning of this month is a proper season for shifting Aloes, Sedums, Ficoides's, Cereus's, Euphorbiums, and other exotick succulent plants which now begin to grow, and will take root again sooner than at any other time of the year, you should at the same time take off the off-sets of your Aloes, and plant them into small pots filled with fresh sandy earth, placing them where they may have the morning sun, observing to refresh them now and then with a little water in dry weather, which if duly observed, there will be no occasion to give them any artificial heat to encourage them to take root, for at this season, they are greatly disposed to send forth roots.

The several kinds of tender exotick plants which are constantly preserved in the bark-stoves, should now be shifted, that they may make strong roots before winter, for if they are shifted too late in the season, they do not recover it before the cold comes on, which checks their growth, so that they will not appear so vigorous, nor will they be so strong to maintain themselves in winter; but if they are not shifted at this season, their roots will be somatted in the pots, that they will grow mouldy in winter, and decay, which has often been destructive to many choice plants.

Your beds in which your Anana's are placed, should be now refresh'd with some fresh tanners-bark (provided it was not done the former month) for the evenings at this season do begin to grow cold, and if the heat of
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the beds do also decline, the plants will not thrive and this being the principal season of their growth, it will prevent their strengthening themselves for fruit the following year; nor will the heads or off-sets which have been newly planted, be sufficiently furnished with roots before Winter, if the beds are not kept in a kindly temper of warmth; and as the nights grow cold, the glasses should be covered with mats, to keep them warm.

The several kinds of hardy Green-house plants, should now be shifted, and those which require it, should have larger Pots; for if their roots are too much confined, and matted about the pots, they will grow mouldy and decay. When they are shifted, they should be placed in a shady situation, until they have taken root, after which they may be expos'd again in the sun, until the time of housing them; but you should not expose them too much to strong winds, which will blow them out of the pots again, when they have been lately remov'd.

You should now take some of the earth out of the tubs or pots of Orange-trees, filling them up again with rich fresh earth, which will encourage them to support their fruit in Winter.

Wash and cleanse the leaves and stems of your Coffee-trees, and other Exotick plants, from filth, which they are very subject to contract at this season; and if it be not clean'd off, will entice vermine, to the great injury of your Plants.

Toward the latter end of the month, you may remove your Cereus's, Euphorbiums, and other succulent plants which have been placed abroad, into the Stove again, for at this Season the Nights begin to grow cold, and there often happens much rain, which is very injurious to these plants; when they are expos'd thereto,

Plants now in flower in the GREEN HOUSE GARDEN and STOVE.

Geraniums of several sorts, Ficoides's of various
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kinds, *Fritillaria Crassa*, several sorts of Aloes, Sedums, Cotyledon's, Myrtles, Oranges, *Cistus's*, *Colutea Æthiopica*, several sorts of Passion-Flower, Sensitive Plant, Humble Pant, Indian Figs, Oleanders, *Alcea's*, *Anemonospermos's*, Myrto-*Cistus*, *Ricinoides Staphysagria folio*, *Ricinoides folio multifido*, Quamoclit, Spanish Jasmine, Arabian Jasmine, Azorian Jasmine, Indian yellow Jasmine, Laurel-leav'd Jasmine, and *Ilex-leav'd Jasmine*, *Apocynums*, *Acacia's*, *Senna Alexandrina*, *Cassia's* of several sorts, *Hedysarums*, *Viburnums*, *Elichrysums*, Indian *Nasturtium* with a double flower, *Jacoea's*, *Doria's*, *Senecio folio retuso*, *Canna Indica*, *Fabago's*, with some others.



S E P T E M B E R.

Work to be done in the KITCHEN GARDEN.

THE beginning of this month you must prick out your Cauliflower plants which were sown the last month, placing them either upon old Cucumber or Melon beds; for if they are put upon beds without any dung under them, the worms will draw them out of the ground; but if the Season proves cold, and your plants are backward, it will be proper to make some new beds with warm dung, which will bring them forward: the distance which these plants shou'd be allow'd in these beds is three Inches, row from row, and about two inches asunder in the rows, which will be sufficient room for them to grow till *October*, when they must be transplanted again into their winter beds.

You may now make Mushroom beds, in doing of which you must observe to make choice of such Dung as hath lain

lain about three weeks or a month on a heap, whereby its great heat is lost; and let your knobs of spawn be laid to dry in a shady place three or four days before you put them into the bed.

Hoe and clean Turnips and the Spinach which was sown the last month, from weeds, cutting out the plants where they are too close, observing if possible, to do this in dry weather, otherwise the weeds will take root again, and be very troublesome. You should also weed the beds of Onions, Carrots, Cabbage-plants and Coleworts, which were sown the last month; for if the weeds are permitted to grow, they will soon over-top the plants, and spoil them.

Earth up your Celery as it advances in height, observing always to do it in dry weather; and be careful not to earth it above the hearts of the plants, because that would prevent its growing tall, and many times occasion its rotting.

The beginning of this month you may safely transplant most sorts of perennial Aromatick Plants, as Rosemary, Lavender, Stœchas, &c. which will take root again before the frost comes on to prevent them.

Continue to sow small Sallet-herbs, such as Radish, Turnep, Cresses, Mustard, Chervil, &c. but as the cold encreases they should have a warmer situation, otherwise the morning frosts will loosen the ground, and cause the herbs to turn their roots out, whereby they will be destroy'd.

Draw the Earth up about Chardoons, in order to blanch them; but this must be done in dry weather.

Gather all sorts of seeds as they ripen, and spread them to dry upon mats or cloths; and then beat them out of their husks, and put them up in a dry place until the seasons for sowing of them.

In moist weather you may transplant your Colewort-plants, which were sown in *July*, into the places where they are to remain till Spring; and you should also transplant your Cabbage-plants which were sown the beginning of *August*, that they may acquire strength before they are planted out for good.

Transf-

Transplant some of your late sown Endive on borders under warm walls, pales, or hedges, to stand till *February* before it is blanched; and in dry weather tye up such Endive as is full grown to blanch it for use.

If the season should prove dry, you should water your late crop of Cauliflowers, which are to come the next month, otherwise their heads will be very small, especially if the ground be dry.

Continue to keep all your late crops clear from weeds, for if they are not well clean'd before the great rains of Autumn fall, it will be difficult to destroy the weeds afterward.

Toward the latter end of this month you should transplant Lettuces of several sorts upon warm borders, where they may remain to cabbage early in the Spring; but you may plant them pretty close together at this season, because if they live through the Winter, part of them may be transplanted out in the Spring into an open spot of ground, where they will grow larger than those left in the borders, but will not be fit for use so soon by a fortnight or three weeks, which is an advantage in having them continue so much longer to supply the table.

You may now cut down the haulm of Asparagus, which is beginning to wither, and clear the weeds off from the beds into the alleys, where they should be bury'd, and the earth of the alleys should be laid upon the beds to new mould them; and where the beds want dunging, there should be some very rotten dung taken out of old Cucumber and Melon beds, and laid upon the Asparagus beds, after the weeds are hoed off, and then cover'd over with the earth from the alleys.

If there should happen much rain at this season, your Cauliflower-plants must be protected therefrom, otherwise it will rot their tender stems, and decay them in a short time.

Most of your Summer crops being entirely clear off the ground, you should in dry weather hoe and clear the

the ground from weeds, which will preserve the ground neat until you shall prepare it for fresh Crops.

At the end of this month you may plant some Beans, and sow some early Pease, in warm borders, where if they abide the Winter, they will produce their crops early the succeeding Spring.

Products of the KITCHEN GARDEN.

Cabbages, Carrots, Artichokes, Parsnips, Potatoes, Shallots, Onions, Leeks, Garlick, Chardoons, Celery, Endive, Cabbage-Lettuce of several sorts, Scorzonera, Salsafy, Mushrooms, Cucumbers for pickling, Melons, Kidney Beans, Rouncival Pease, Marrow-fat Pease, Garden-Beans planted late, Beets, Turneps, Radishes, Sprouts, and all sorts of young Sallet-herbs.

Work to be done in the FRUIT-GARDEN.

Your fruits should now be gather'd as they ripen; for those which are in eating this month, seldom continue long good: But toward the end of the month most sorts of Winter fruit will be fit to gather; but you should always suffer them to remain as long upon the trees as the weather will permit; for when they are gather'd too early, their skins will shrivel, and the fruit will not keep well; and there will be no danger of their suffering upon the trees until the mornings begin to be frosty, when you must not let the fruit hang longer, because if the frost should pinch their skins, it would greatly injure them. You must always observe to gather your fruit when the trees are perfectly dry, otherwise your fruit will not keep.

The latter end of this month you may safely transplant most sorts of Summer fruit trees, altho' their leaves have not yet fallen, such as Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, Summer Pears and Apples: you may also begin to prune Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, Grapes and Figs at the end of this month, especially
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if their leaves begin to decay; and by performing this work early, the wounds will heal before the cold weather comes on, and the garden will be clear from the litter which it occasion'd by the leaves falling.

The Grapes of the vineyard which are now almost ripe, must be guarded from birds, which will make great havock of them where they are suffered to feed upon them without molestation; and where the birds have peck'd any of the Grapes, the Flies and Wasps will immediately attack them, and eat them up.

Transplant Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries and Currants toward the end of this month, if the weather proves moist, otherwise it will be better to defer it until the next month.

Your fruits against the wall of your Forcing-frame must now be prun'd and train'd close to the wall or espalier, that their buds may be preparing before the season for applying the heat.

Fruits in prime, or yet lasting,

Peaches; the Nivette, Portugal Peach, Purple Al-berge, Old Newington, Teton de Venus, Pavy Royal, Admirable, Monstrous Pavy of Pompone, Catharine, Rumbullion, Malacoton.

Plums; White Pear Plum, Bonum magnum, and Imperatrice, Damsons and Bullace.

Pears; Poire de Prince, Autumn Bergamot, Swiss Bergamot, Brute Bonne, Beurrerouge, Doyenne, or St. Michael, Verte longue, Mouille Bouche d' Automne.

Grapes; the Chassellas, White Muscadine, Red Muscadine, Black Morillon, Red Morillon, White Morillon, Currant Grape, Parsley-leav'd Grape, Black, Red, and White Frontiniacs, Warner's Red Ham-burgh, Black Hamburgh, St. Peter or Hesperian Grape, Orleans, Malmsey, Miller Grape, Damask Grape, Pearl Grape, Party-colour'd Grape with some others.

Several

Several sorts of Figs, Walnuts, Filberts, Hazelnuts; and against north walls some Currants and Morrello Cherries.

Apples; Embroider'd Apple, Pearmain, Golden Rennet, Red Calville, White Calville, Courpendu, Aromatick Pippen, Rennet Grise, with some others.

In the bark-bed, the Anana's, or Pine-Apple.

Work to be done in the FLOWER GARDEN.

Dig the borders of your Flower-Garden, and if they require it, add some fresh earth, or very rotten Dung to them, and plant all sorts of hardy flowers therein, observing to mix them in such a manner, that there may be a regular succession of Flowers throughout the season, in different parts of the Garden.

Now is the time for transplanting your biennial and perennial flowers which were sown in the Flower-nursery, into the borders of the Pleasure-Garden, where they are design'd to flower.

Your Layers of Pinks, Carnations, and Sweet-Williams, which have not been transplanted from the old roots the former month, should be no longer deferred, because if they are not planted early in *September*, they will not have time enough to take root before the frosty weather comes on, so that they will be in danger of suffering thereby.

Plant early Tulips in a warm situation, where they may be defended from cold winds, in which places they will flower in *March*, or earlier, according as the season is more or less favourable.

You must now plant your choice Hyacinth-roots, in doing of which, you should take the earth out of the bed about six Inches deep; then make the bottom level, and draw the lines across at the distance which the roots are to be placed, that they may stand in rows at equal distances, and then place the roots exactly in the middle of each square, and lay the earth on them gently, being careful not to displace the roots; the
beds

beds must be filled up about five inches thick with earth, above the top of the bulbs.

Your box-edgings which are grown too thick, should now be taken up and parted, and planted down again; and those edgings which were planted the last season, and have not succeeded well, may now be repaired.

Prepare your beds for the choice Anemonies, Ranunculus's and Tulips, the beginning of this month, if it was not done the last, for the earth should be allow'd some time to settle, before the roots are planted, otherwise it will settle unequally afterwards, when there will be danger of losing the roots in those places where the beds do settle in holes, because the wet will be detain'd there, which will rot them.

The beginning of the month you should plant some of your ordinary double Anemonies in warm borders, where they may be screen'd from cold winds, in which places they will flower early in the Spring, provided the season proves favourable.

Slip and plant out Polyanthus's, Primroses, London Pride, Thrift, and all sorts of hardy fibrose-rooted plants, which are propagated by parting of their roots; observing to close the earth fast to their roots when you plant them, otherwise the worms will draw them out of the ground.

Cut down the stalks of such flowers as are decay'd, and if you do not transplant them, dig the ground about them, and add some rotten dung, or fresh earth to the borders, which will greatly strengthen their roots.

You may yet sow the seeds of Iris's, Tulips, Crown Imperials, Hyacinths, Fritillaria's, Colchicums, Cyclamens, Ranunculus's, Anemonies, and most other bulbose or tubrose-rooted flowers, tho' it were better, if done the middle of the last month, especially if the season was moist, otherwise it is as well this month, provided it be done early. These seeds should be sown in pots or tubs, filled with light fresh earth, and the seeds should be sown pretty thick, observing not
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to cover them too thick with earth, especially the Ranunculus's and Anemonies, whose seeds are very thin and subject to rot if buried too deep. These pots must be placed to have the morning sun until the beginning of the next month, when they must be removed into a warmer situation. You must also observe if the season should prove dry, to refresh them gently with water.

Sow the seeds of Auricula's and Polyanthus's, in pots or boxes of light rich earth, being very careful not to bury the seeds too deep, which often destroys them, or at least will cause them to remain in the ground until the second spring, before the plants will come up.

Toward the latter end of the month, you may plant your choice Anemonies, Ranunculus's and Tulips, observing always to do it in showery weather, when the earth is not over dry, for if it should continue dry weather any considerable time after the roots are planted, they will grow mouldy and decay. These roots must be planted about four inches asunder, and the Anemonies and Ranunculus's should be covered about two inches with earth, over the top of their roots, but the Tulips should have at least six inches of earth above their roots, which will cause them to flower very strong.

If the season should prove very wet, you should shelter your pots of choice Auricula's and Carnations therefrom, or else lay the pots down on one side, that the wet may run off, for great rains at this season will fill the mould in the pots so full of moisture, that it will not dry again before Winter, and so will rot your choice flowers.

Toward the end of the month you may transplant most sorts of hardy flowering-trees and shrubs, which will succeed better at this season than in the Spring upon dry Grounds, and will not require so much watering the following Summer, for they will at this season take root in a short time, and so being well rooted before
the

the drought of the Spring comes on, there will be little danger of their miscarrying thereby.

This is a proper season for parting and transplanting all the sorts of flag-leav'd Iris's, that they may be well rooted before the Spring, otherwise they will not flower well the following Summer. You may also part the roots of the early flowering Aster's, and Virga Aurea's, which are beginning to wither, and plant them out into large borders, allowing them proper room, otherwise their roots will spread over whatever plants do grow near them.

Plants now in flower in the PLEASURE GARDEN.

Annual Stock-Gilliflowers, Scabious's, Sweet-Sultan, Marvel of Peru, Female Balfamine, China Pinks, Africans, French Marygolds, Hollyhocks, Chrysanthemums, Capficums, Lupines of several sorts, Sweet-scented Peas, Tangier Pea, Double Ptarmica or Sneezwort, True Saffron, Carthamus or Bastard Saffron, Autumnal Crocus's, Cyclamens, Colchicums, Autumnal Hyacinth, Aster's of several sorts, five or six sorts of Golden Rod, Double Sopewort, Double Camomil, Larkspurs, Tree Primrose, Polyanthus's, Spiderwort, Auricula's, Snap-Dragon, Venus Looking-glass, Lychnis's, Campanula's, Gentianella Autumnalis, Scarlet-Bean, Oriental Perficaria, Stramoniums, Amaranthoides, Xeranthemums, Jacea's, Oriental Mallow, Lavatera, Dwarf Annual-Stock, Ketmia verficaria, with some others.

Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in flower.

Jasmine, Monthly Rose, Musk-Rose, Passion-Flower, Arbutus, Pomegranate with double Flowers, Shrub Cinquefoil, Mallow Tree, Althæa frutex, Ketmia, Syriaca, Laurustinus, Honeysuckles, Scorpion Senna with some others.

Work

*Work to be done in the GREEN-HOUSE and
STOVE.*

Your tender sorts of succulent plants which were removed out of the Stove in Summer, must now be carried in again, especially if the season proves wet, or the nights cold, for by the favourableness of the weather, these plants are sometimes permitted to remain abroad until the end of this month; when at other times the weather will oblige you to carry them in at the beginning of the month, for much wet is very prejudicial to them, and a small morning-frost would destroy them; therefore you must be directed by the season when to remove your plants into the house.

If the bark-beds in which your Pine-Apples are plung'd, have lost their heat, they should be refresh'd by stirring the bark up with a dung-fork, and adding some fresh bark thereto, which will renew the heat; and if the nights prove cold, the glasses should be carefully cover'd, that the plants may be kept in a growing state; for it is better to keep them in the bark until the middle of *October*, if the season be not too cold, than to place them in the Stove too early, because whenever you remove them into the stove, there must be fires made every night, which will dry the earth in the pots so fast, that they will require to be frequently watered, which is not so proper for these plants at this season.

Toward the latter end of this month you should remove your Orange-trees into the Green-house, observing always to do it in a dry day, when the leaves have no moisture upon them; and place them thinly in the house, and as near the windows as possible; for there will be no occasion for placing them where they are to stand during the winter, until the Myrtles, and other hardy plants are brought into the house, which need not be done until the end of *October*, unless the nights should prove very cold and frosty; for the long-

er you can keep these plants abroad, the better they will thrive, and be in less danger of suffering in winter.

Your other kinds of exotick plants, which are to be placed in the stove, or in glass-cases without fires, must be removed into shelter as the season grows cold, beginning with the tenderest first, and so proceed on to the more hardy kinds, and never place them in exact order until they are all housed.

The latter end of this month, or the beginning of the next, you should prepare your tan-beds in the stove, to receive the tenderest exotick plants, which should be placed therein, when the bark begins to warm; but you must be careful not to suffer the bark to heat violently, for that would injure the roots of the plants, and endanger their health; because when they receive damage at this season, it is almost impossible to recover them in winter; therefore if you find the bark too hot, you must not plunge your pots therein until the heat be abated.

When you place your exotick plants in the house, you should observe to pick off all decay'd leaves from them, and clear their leaves and branches from filth or insects, which, if permitted to remain upon them, will greatly injure them; and you must stir the earth in the pots with a small trowel, being careful not to injure the roots of the plants.

*Plants now in flower in the GREEN HOUSE and
STOVE.*

Oleanders with double and single flowers, Colutea *Æthiopica*, Amomum Plinii, Myrtles, Tree Candy-tuft, Scabious Tree, Sedum arborescens, several sorts of Ficoides's, Cotyledons, Aloes, Indian Fig, Double Nasturtium, Spanish Jasmine, Arabian Jasmine, Yellow Indian Jasmine, Azorian Jasmine, Blue African Hyacinth, Guernsey Lilly, Belladonna Lilly, Leonurus, Cytissus incanus, Capers, Granadilla's, Sensitive and humble Plants, Heliotropium arborescens, Amber

ber Tree, Apocynums, Viburnums, Abutilons, Frillaria Crassa, Canna Indica, Bean Caper, Indian Arrow-root, African Alcea, African Groundfel Tree, Indigo, Palma Christi, Spurges, Euphorbium, Physick-Nut, Elichrysums, Guidonia, Papaw, Turnera, Stramoniums, Alaternoides Africana ericæ folio, Anemonespermus's, Solanums, Spartiums, Doria's, Lotus Hoemorrhoidalis, Cardinal's Flower, Cassia's, Senna Alexandrina, Senna Spuria, Ketmia's, Phytolacca fructu minore, with some others.



OCTOBER.

Work to be done in the KITCHEN GARDEN.

IF your Asparagus beds were not dress'd in the former month, they should now be done, by cutting down the wither'd haulm, and houghing the weeds from off the beds into the alleys; then dig the alleys, and cast the earth over the beds, burying the weeds in the alleys; but where the beds want manuring, you should spread some very rotten dung over them after the weeds are clean'd off, and then spread the earth of the alleys thereon.

In dry weather you should continue to earth up Celery and Chardoons to blanch them; and draw up some Endive, which is full grown, to plant down on the sides of ridges to blanch, because the cold at this season increasing will injure it, where it remains above ground ty'd up to blanch, as was directed in the former months.

Transplant your Brown Dutch and Common Cabbage-Lettuces upon warm borders near walls, pales, or hedges, to abide the winter; as you may also some Cos, Silesia, and Imperial Lettuces: But it will be proper to plant these sorts upon beds, to be cover'd with frames or mats in winter, because, if the frost should be very severe, it will destroy these sorts, where they are exposed to the open air.

Your Spinach, Carrots, Onions, &c. which were sown the end of *July* or in *August*, must now be kept clean from weeds; for if they are permitted to grow, they will over-run and spoil your crops, especially the Spinach, which will rot off where-ever the weeds spread over it.

Plant Beans, and sow Pease upon dry grounds, and in warm situations, which should be repeated twice this month; the first at the beginning, and the other at the end of this month, because if the first should be too forward to stand the Winter, the other being later sown, may succeed.

About the middle of this month you should transplant your Cauliflower plants into the places where they are to abide the winter; some of which should be put under bell or hand-glasses, if you have any, observing to plant two plants under each glass, because if one of them should fail, the other will be sufficient; for in the spring, if they both live through the winter, one plant must be transplanted out. These plants which are put under glasses, will come earlier than those which are winter'd in beds, and transplanted out in the spring.

Your Cabbage-plants which were sown in the beginning of *August*, should now be transplanted out for good (especially those of the early Battersea kind;) but it will be proper to have some plants in a warm situation reserv'd, lest the frost should destroy those which are planted out for good. As to the Long-sided Cabbage, which is a later sort, that need not be planted out for good till *February*.

If

If you have sown any beds of Welch Onions, you should clean them from weeds; for at this season their blades will entirely decay, so that many persons have suppos'd the Onions were dead; but in six weeks or two months after they come up again very strong, and will resist the severest frost; so that when all the common sort of Onions is destroy'd by the cold, these will remain, which was the occasion of their being so much propagated in the gardens near *London* some years since; but their strong flavour renders them less esteem'd at present.

You must now sow all sorts of Sallet-herbs upon moderate hot-beds, either under frames, or arch'd over with hoops, where they may be cover'd with mats or cloths, to protect them from frost, otherwise they will be destroyed thereby, as soon as they appear above-ground. But if you have many bell or hand glasses, you may sow these seeds under them, notwithstanding the two Cauliflower-plants which are under each glass; for if the seeds are not sown too near the stems of the plants, or the Salleting be not suffer'd to remain too long about them, it will not injure them, this being constantly practis'd by the gardeners near *London* with good success.

Some of your Colewort-plants which were late sown, should now be planted out, where they are to remain for spring use, that they may succeed those which were planted out the former month.

Your Cauliflowers which were sown in *May* will now begin to shew their heads, therefore you must diligently look over them two or three times a week to break down some of the inner leaves upon them, which will protect them from the frost or wet, both which, as also their being expos'd to the sun, will change their colour, and cause them to be unsightly.

The stems of your Broccoli-plants should now be earth'd up to protect them from frost; but you must be careful that the earth be not drawn into the hearts of the plants, for that will destroy them.

Toward the end of this Month you should cut down the shoots of your Artichokes close to the surface of the earth, and trench the ground between them, observing to lay a good ridge of earth over each row of plants, to protect them from frost, but by no means lay any new dung about them, as is by some unskilful persons too often practis'd, which renders the plants hard and woody in the spring, and causes them to produce small and ill-nourish'd heads; but where the ground wants amendment, you should bury some very rotten dung between the rows when you trench the ground, which will greatly strengthen your plants.

You may now sow some Radishes upon warm borders to come early in the spring, and if you mix some Carrot-seed with the Radish-seed, if the Radishes should be destroy'd, the Carrots may stand, and come early in *May*.

Make some moderate hot-beds to plant Mint and Tansey upon, that you may have both sorts for use soon after *Christmas*, when they are often requir'd at the table; and these beds will continue to produce until those in the open air come in.

You may also make hot-beds for Asparagus, which will come in *December*; but it is better to stay until *December* or *January*; for the Asparagus will not be near so large nor well-colour'd, which is produc'd in the middle of winter, when there is little sun, as those which come in *February*.

Products of the KITCHEN GARDEN.

Cabbages, Savoys, late Cauliflowers, some Artichokes, Carrots, Parsnips, Turneps, Onions, Leeks, Potatoes, Rocambole, Shallots, Beets, Skirrets, Scorzonera, Salsify, Celery, Endive, Chardoons, Chervile, Corn-Sallet, Rape, Radish, Mustard, Cresses, Lettuce, and all sorts of young Sallet-herbs; and on warm borders some Cabbage Lettuce, Spinach, Coleworts, Borecole, Mush-

Mushrooms, Sprouts, with Sage, Rosemary, Thyme, Winter Savory, and many other Aromatick plants.

Work to be done in the FRUIT GARDEN.

The beginning of this month you may prune Peach-trees, Nectarines, Apricocks and Vines, which is a much better time than to stay until the spring, as is the common practice; for if this work be perform'd early in autumn, the wounds will heal over before hard frosts come to injure the shoots, and so will be in no danger of decaying; and by cutting off all the useles part of the branches at this season, those which are left will be the stronger, and the blossom-buds will be better nourish'd; for when the shoots are left to their full length till spring, the buds upon the upper part of the branches will be larger than those upon the lower part, which are those design'd to be left in pruning; besides, by pruning at this season, you may dig and clean your borders before winter, and so will have less business to do in the spring, when your ground is to be cropt.

You may also continue to prune Pears, Apples and Plums until the middle or latter end of the next month, according as the season proves favourable; but you should never perform this work in frosty weather, because then the shoots would perish at the place where they are cut.

If your soil be dry, this is the best season for transplanting all sorts of fruit-trees; and if you provide your self from the nurseries, you may have much greater choice at this season, than in the spring, when the nurseries are generally clear'd of the best trees: But in planting you should not head down those trees which are design'd for walls or espaliers until the spring, the roots only should be prun'd; and when the trees are planted, their branches should be fasten'd to the wall, pale, espalier or stakes, to prevent their being loosen'd by the winds; and some mulch should be

laid upon the surface of the ground about their roots, to prevent the frost from penetrating to them.

Plant Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries and Strawberries, that they may take root before winter ; for those which are planted at this season will produce fruit the following summer, whereas those which are planted in spring, have seldom strength enough to produce any (or at least very few) until the second year.

You may now transplant stocks of all kinds of fruits into the nursery to graft or bud the more generous kinds of fruits upon ; in doing of which, if you observe to mulch the ground about their roots to keep the frost out, it will be of great service to them.

Your beds of Strawberries should now be dressed ; in doing of which you must clear them from weeds, and cut off their strings ; then dig up the alleys, and, after breaking the earth fine, you should spread a little over the beds, being careful not to bury the plants. You should also clear your Raspberries of old wood, and dig up the ground between the rows, which will make the place neat, and greatly encourage the plants.

Your Currant-bushes may now be pruned, and then their branches may be tied up with a withy, and the ground between them dug, which may be planted with Coleworts, or Cabbage-plants, to remain till spring, in which place they will sometimes abide the winter, when they are destroy'd in more open places ; for the Currant-bushes will prevent the frost from penetrating so deep into the ground, as it will where the ground is entirely clear : You may also prune Gooseberry-bushes, and dig up the ground between them ; and where there is room you may plant some of the like sort of plants, which will be gone in the spring, before the bushes do put out their leaves.

Preserve the stones or kernels of such sort of fruits as you intend to propagate for stocks, in sand, until the season for sowing of them ; but you must place them out of the way of mice and rats, which will destroy them if they get to them ; and whenever you put any
of

of them into the ground, the same caution must be observed, for these vermin will soon destroy all your kernels, where they can come to them, if they are not prevented.

Fruits in prime, or yet lasting.

You have yet the Bloody Malacoton, and some Katherine Peaches, Grapes, late Figs, Medlars, Services, Black and White Bullace, with Walnuts, Hazle-nuts, and Almonds.

Pears; the Doyenne or St. Michael, Beurre rouge, Swiss Bergamot, Verte-longue, Long-stalk'd Muscat, Monsieur Jean, Rouffeline, Green Sugar, Besidery, Swan's Egg, with some others of less note.

Apples; Golden Rennet, Autumn Pearmain, Red Calville, White Calville, Rennet Grise, Royal Russet, Embroider'd Apple, with some others.

Work to be done in the FLOWER GARDEN.

The beginning of this month you should finish planting all the sorts of flower-roots which you intend to put into the ground before *Christmas*; as Tulips, Anemonies, Ranunculus's, Crocus's, Jonquils, Hyacinths, and all such as have been kept above ground since their leaves decay'd in summer; for if any of the roots are suffer'd to remain in the ground a short time after their leaves are decay'd, they will push out fresh fibres, when it will be too late to take them up, or, if they are remov'd, they must be immediately planted again, for if they are kept out of the ground they will decay in a short time.

You may now transplant most sorts of hardy tuberosé-rooted or fibrosé-rooted plants, such as Hollyhocks, Canterbury-bells, French Honeysuckles, Columbines, Monks-hoods, Daizies, Bupthalmums, Polyanthus's, Sweet-Williams, London Pride, Campanula's, Astar's, Golden-Rods, Spiderwort, Lychnis Co-
rona-

ronaria, Ragged Robin, with many other sorts, which may be planted in the borders of the flower-garden, observing to intermix them in such a manner, that there may be a succession of flowers preserv'd throughout the season.

Cleanse all the borders of the flower-garden from weeds, and if you did not dig them the former month, it must now be done, observing to renew them with fresh earth or some very rotten dung, in the manner directed in the former month : You may also continue to plant Box-edgings to borders where they are wanted, and repair those which are decay'd.

Those borders which were dug and planted the beginning of *September*, should now be raked over again, which will destroy all young weeds, and make the borders clean and handsome all the winter season.

Transplant Flag-leav'd Iris's, Peonies, and such Geraniums as have thick knobby Roots, which succeed better when they are planted at this season, than those which were remov'd in the spring.

Your beds of seedling Hyacinths, Tulips, Fritillaria's, and other bulbous-rooted flowers, which have remain'd in the ground all the year, must now be carefully clear'd from weeds, and some fresh rich earth sifted over the beds, about half an inch thick, which will preserve the roots from frost, and greatly strengthen them.

The pots and boxes of seedling flowers should now be remov'd out of their shady situation, where they have remain'd during the heat of summer and autumn, and placed in a warmer position, where they may enjoy as much of the benefit of the sun as possible, and be screened from cold winds ; they should also be cleaned from weeds, and have a little fresh earth sifted over them ; but this must not be laid too thick, lest the roots should be buried, and rot in the ground.

Remove your pots of choice Carnations under cover, where they may be defended from violent rains, snow, and severe frost, all which are enemies to these flowers ; therefore if you have planted them in small half-penny

ny pots, as was directed in the month of *August*, they may be placed very close together, in a garden frame, or upon a bed arched over with hoops, that they may be cover'd with mats in bad weather ; but in mild dry weather they cannot have too much air.

Your pots of choice *Auricula's* should have their decay'd leaves taken off, and the pots must be laid on one side, to prevent their receiving too much wet, which will be apt to rot them ; but they will endure cold very well.

You may now remove most sorts of flowering shrubs and trees, as *Roses*, *Honeysuckles*, *Spanish Broom*, *Citissus's*, *Laburnums*, &c. which, if planted at this season, will take root before winter, whereby they will be in less danger of suffering from drought the following spring, and many of them will flower the next summer ; whereas those which are remov'd in the spring will require to be constantly water'd in dry weather, and do rarely flower the same year : But those shrubs which are planted at this season must have some mulch laid upon the surface of the ground about their stems, to prevent the frost from penetrating the earth to their roots.

Clean the walks near your wildernesses of the leaves which have fallen from the trees, for if they are suffer'd to rot upon grass-walks, they will greatly injure the grass ; and if they remain upon gravel-walks to rot, they will discolour the gravel, and render it unsightly : And where you have large gravel-walks, which are seldom used in winter, you may now break them up, and lay them in ridges, which will prevent weeds and moss from growing thereon in winter, and preserve the gravel fresh.

Where you have any ground which is design'd to be laid out for pleasure, either in a flower-garden or wilderness, which you can't get ready for planting before spring, you should lose no time at this season in preparing of it, that it may be expos'd to the frost in winter, which will mellow it ; besides, if the frost should

should continue long, it may prevent your working till the season will be too far spent for planting, whereby a whole season will be lost.

Plants now in flower in the PLEASURE GARDEN.

Several sorts of Starworts, African's, French Mary-golds, Marvel of Peru, four or five sorts of Golden Rod, Autumnal Crocus's, Yellow Autumnal Narcissus, Cyclamens, Colchicums, China Pinks, Sweet Sultan, Polyanthus's, Auricula's, Three-colour'd Violet, or Heart's-ease, some single Anemonies, Sun-flowers, Indian Scabious, with some others.

Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in flower.

Arbutus, or the Strawberry Tree, late Honeyuckles, Althæa frutex, Passion Flower, Cytissus lunatus, Ketmia Syriaca, Laurustinus's, Monthly Rose, Musk Rose, Shrub Cinquefoil, with some others.

Work to be done in the GREEN HOUSE and STOVE.

The beginning of this month you should remove your Orange Trees into the green-house, observing, as hath already been directed, to do it in a dry day, as also to clean their heads and stems before they are housed, and stir the earth on the top of the tubs, adding a little very rotten neat's dung thereto, which will refresh the trees, and prevent moss from growing in the tubs or pots.

You must now also carry into the Conservatory your tender Geraniums, Double Indian Nasturtium, Spanish Jasmines, Azorian Jasmines, Yellow Indian Jasmines, Ficoides's, Sedums, Cotyledons, Amber Tree, with many other sorts which are hardy enough to remain abroad until morning frosts begin to come on, when they should be remov'd into shelter; but these must have as much free air as possible when they are in the house, for
if

if they are too closely shut up, their leaves will decay and fall off; they must also be frequently refresh'd with water, and the decay'd leaves constantly pick'd off.

If you have not already renew'd your bark beds in the stove, it must now be no longer deferr'd, for the cold increasing will check your tender exoticks, if they are not placed into new beds; in doing of which you must be very careful not to plunge the pots into the bark until it begins to warm, nor should they be put into the bark if it be too hot, for if the roots of the plants are scorch'd with the heat, they rarely recover again. You must also observe to wash the leaves and stems of such plants as have contracted any filth, or that are infested with insects, otherwise they will spread themselves over whatever plants are placed near them, and be very injurious to them.

Toward the latter end of the month you should remove your Myrtles, Oleanders, Lentiscus's, and other hardy exotick plants, into the green-house, at which time you should put all the plants into the order they are to remain during the winter, observing (if you have room in the green-house) to place them in such a manner that the branches of the plants may not interfere with each other, but that their heads may stand single, that the air may freely pass between them.

Your Anana's, or Pine Apples, must now be remov'd out of the bark bed, where they have remain'd the last summer, and plac'd in the stove near the fire, that they may enjoy the heat; but you must observe to refresh them frequently with water, which should be plac'd in the stove twenty-four hours before it be used, that it may acquire a proportionable warmth with the air of the house; for if you permit the fibres of the plants to grow dry, it will weaken the plants, and cause many of your last year's crowns and off-sets to fruit, which were not design'd for fruiting the following year, and so consequently their fruit will be very small, and of little value.

Toward

Toward the end of the month, as you find the nights to grow cold, you must begin to make fires in the stoves; but this must be done with caution, for if you make the heat too great, it will cause the plants to shoot, whereby they will be weaken'd, and the season being too far advanc'd to permit their shoots to grow strong, their leaves will often decay and fall off. You must also observe to refresh your plants with water pretty often, for when you begin to make fires, it will dry the air of the house, and occasion the plants to perspire more freely than before, whereby they will require more water; but you must not give it to them in large quantities, but rather frequently, and a little at each time. When you observe the leaves of any plants decay, you should pick them off, and keep the stove constantly clear from any fallen leaves, cob-webs, or any other filth; which not only renders the house neat, but is very necessary to preserve your plants in health.

Plants now in flower in the GREEN-HOUSE and
STOVE.

The Scarlet-flowering Geranium, Geranium with an Asarabacca leaf, Ficoides's of several sorts, Cotyledon's, Chrysanthemum's, Spanish Jasmine, Arabian Jasmine, Ilex-leav'd Jasmine, Indian Yellow Jasmine, Anemonospermos's, Persian Cyclamens, Aloes of many kinds, Canary Campanula, Cassia Bahamensis, Sensitive and Humble Plants, Three-leav'd Passion Flower, Alaternoides ericæ folio, Leonurus, Euphorbium nerii folio, Alcea Glossulariæ folio, Double-flowering Myrtle, Yucca Indica, Polygala arborescens, Myrtocistus, Papaya, Ketmia semine moschata, Senecio folio retuso, Opuntia's, with some others.



N O V E M B E R.

Work to be done in the KITCHEN GARDEN.

TH E ground between your Artichokes must now be trench'd, observing to lay a large ridge of earth over the roots, equally on their sides and tops, to prevent their being injur'd by frost, which will preserve them much better than long dung, which is by some ignorant persons used for that purpose.

Your Asparagus beds, which were not dressed the last month, should not be deferr'd any longer than the beginning of this; therefore you must cut down the haulm, and hough the weeds from off the beds into the alleys, where they must be buried; and the earth of the alleys should be spread over the beds.

In mild weather you must let your Cauliflower and Lettuce plants, which are under glasses or in frames, have as much free air as possible, by setting off the glasses every day in dry weather; and in moist weather the glasses should be raised to let in air, for they should not receive too much wet at this season, lest it should cause them to rot.

You must also sow Peas and plant Beans in dry weather, to succeed those which were planted the former month; and you should draw some earth to the stems of those which are come up, which will preserve them from being injur'd by the frost.

Sow all sorts of Sallet-herbs upon moderate hot-beds, as Lettuce, Cresses, Mustard, Rape, Radish, Turnep,

nep, &c. that the table may be constantly furnish'd with them; and in dry weather take up your Endive which is full grown, and lay it into trenches to blanch, observing always to place it on the sides of the ridges, that the wet may run off, otherwise it would rot the plants: You must also earth up your Celery to blanch it, being careful not to bury the heart of the plants.

You should now dung and trench the ground which is design'd for early crops, laying it in ridges until the time that you make use of it, which will be of great service to refresh and sweeten the ground.

The beginning of this month you should sow some Carrots and radishes on warm borders, near pales and hedges, to come early in the spring, provided you did not perform it the latter end of the last month, which if you did, you may defer the doing of it until the middle of this, whereby you will have a greater chance of succeeding.

Your Spinach, Onions, and other crops which were sown in *July* and *August*, must be constantly kept clear from weeds, which, if permitted to remain at this season, will overspread the crops, and by detaining the moisture will cause them to rot.

Pick all decay'd leaves from off your Cauliflower plants, and draw some earth up to the stems of those which are under bell or hand glasses, being careful that you do not draw the earth into the heart of the plants, for that will destroy them.

You may now make hot-beds for Asparagus to come in at *Christmas*, but these will not produce so large nor so many heads as those beds which are made the beginning of *January*, nor will the Asparagus be near so well colour'd; so that it is only fit for persons of curiosity to make beds at this season.

Take up the roots of Carrots, Parsnips, Potatoes, &c. toward the end of this month, and lay them in sand, in a place where they may be defended from frost and wet, which are many times injurious to them; and where
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this is neglected, if the ground should be frozen up for any continuance, there will be no possibility of getting the Roots out of the ground, whereby the kitchen cannot be supplied with these things until the Frost is out of the Ground again.

If this month should prove dry and frosty, you must carry dung into the quarters of the kitchen garden, that it may be ready when you want to dig the ground, which will forward your affairs greatly : The not observing of this many times causes a great hurry of business together, which should be avoided as much as possible, because whenever this happens, either some things are intirely neglected, or are slighted over too carelessly.

You must now fresh tye your Reed-hedges with O-siers, otherwise the strong winds, which usually happen at this season, will tear them from the stakes, and break the reeds, which will render it troublesome to repair them.

Where there are hot-beds either for Salleting, Cucumbers, or any other purpose, they must be carefully attended at this season ; for the nights are now long and cold, and the days either frosty, wet, or foggy, so that little air can be given to the beds, whereby the plants do often grow mouldy, and rot off, and the heat of the beds is often greatly abated either by rain or snow, which renders it very difficult to manage hot-beds at this season.

Products of the KITCHEN GARDEN.

Cabbages, Savoys, Cauliflowers which were sown in *May*, Brown Cole, or Borecole, some late Artichokes, Red Cabbages, Spinach, Sprouts of Cabbages, Onions, Leeks, Garlick, Rocambole, Shalots, Turneps, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Skirrets, Salsafy, Potatoes, Scorzonera, Horse-Radish, Jerusalem Artichokes, &c.

For Sallets ; Lettuce, Cresses, Turnep, Mustard, Corn Sallet, Coriander, and other small herbs from the

hot-bed, or warm borders near walls ; as also Endive, Celery, and, if the season is mild, some Brown Dutch, and Common Cabbage Lettuce.

For Soup ; Beets, Chardoons, Thyme, Celery, Winter Savory, Hyssop, Sorrel, with some others.

Work to be done in the FRUIT GARDEN.

If the season be mild, you may still prune Pear-trees, Apple-trees, Vines, and other hardy kinds of Fruit-trees, either against walls, espaliers, or Standards ; but it is not proper to do it too late in the month, lest great rains or frosts succeeding each other, hurt the trees where the wounds are fresh.

You must now divest your Fig-trees of all their late fruit, which, if left on, will rot and infect the tender branches ; and nail the shoots of the trees close to the wall, whereby they will be protected from the injuries of the frost much better than if they were let at a distance from the wall. You may also place some panels of reeds before them, if the frost be very severe, which will preserve the fruiting branches from being killed, and cause the fruit to come out much earlier the following spring.

Such fruit-trees as were planted the former month for standards, should be carefully staked, and those against walls or espaliers must be fasten'd thereto, to prevent their being displac'd by the violence of the wind, whereby their new fibres, which have been sent forth since they were planted, would be destroy'd, to the great prejudice of the trees. You must also observe to lay some mulch upon the Surface of the ground, about their roots, (where it has not been done already) to prevent the frost from penetrating the ground to the roots of the trees.

The beginning of this month you may transplant fruit-trees upon a warm dry soil, if the weather is mild ; but it would have been better done the former month, because the ground being then warm, the trees do put
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out fibres very soon after planting, which strengthens them to endure the cold ; whereas those who are late planted rarely take fresh rooting until the spring.

Plant Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, and Currants, if the weather be mild, and dig between the rows of Gooseberries and Currants which were formerly planted, to clear the ground from weeds ; but you should first prune the trees, that there may be no litter afterwards ; and if you want ground for kitchen herbs, you may plant some Coleworts for spring use between them.

Clear your Strawberry-beds from weeds and runners, and dig up the alleys between the beds, spreading a little of the earth between the plants upon the beds, which will greatly strengthen them, but if the ground be very poor, it will be proper to spread a little very rotten dung over the beds, which will be very serviceable to them.

If you have any late fruits still remaining upon the trees, you must gather them the first dry Day, for if they are suffer'd to hang longer upon the trees, they will be in danger of perishing by frost and wet : And your fine winter Pears and Apples, which were gather'd the last month, must now be pack'd up close in baskets of wheat straw, and plac'd where the frost nor too much air can get to them, otherwise they are liable to perish in a short time.

Fruits in prime, or yet lasting.

Pears ; Sucre-vert, La Chasserie, La Marquise, Chat Brule, Le Befidery, Crasane, or Bergamot Crasane, Martin Sec, l'Amadote, Louise bonne, Colmar, Petit Oin, Virgoule, Spanish Boncretien, Ambrette, with some others.

Apples ; Rennette Grise, Aromatick Pippen, Non-pareil, Golden Pippen, Calville rouge, Calville blanc, Courpandu Fenuillette, Hertfordshire Pearmain, Holland Pippen, French Pippen, Kentish Pippen, Harvey Apple, Pile's Russet, Golden Russet, Wheeler's Rus-

set, Winter Queening, Pear Russet, with some others of less note.

Bullace, Chesnuts, Hazlenuts, Walnuts, Medlars, Services, Almonds, with some late Grapes.

Work to be done in the FLOWER GARDEN.

The beginning of this month you must finish planting your bulbous-rooted flowers, which are design'd for planting before *Christmas*, for if they are set late in the month, there will not be time enough for them to strike root before the frost comes on, which will prevent them, so that they will be in danger of being destroy'd.

Your boxes and pots of seedling bulbous-rooted flowers must now be placed in a warm situation, where they may enjoy the Sun, and be screen'd from cold winds.

Cut down the stalks of such late flowering plants which now begin to decay and rake over the borders of the pleasure-garden, to stir the surface of the ground, which will prevent weeds and moss from growing thereon; but you should be very careful not to stir the earth too deep, lest you injure the roots which are under ground.

If the season continue mild, you may yet transplant Peonies, Monks-hoods, Flag-leav'd Iris's, and most other knobbed-rooted plants, as also some *Lychnis's*, *Veronica's*, *Canterbury Bells*, *London Pride*, and other hardy fibrous-rooted plants, tho' it were better if done the former month, because if the frost should set in soon after they are planted, it will prevent their taking root.

The beds of seedling bulbous-rooted flowers, which were not remov'd the last season, should be raked over, to prevent weeds and moss from growing thereon, and some fresh earth should be spread over their surface, to prevent the frost from injuring the roots.

Your pots of choice *Auricula's* and *Carnations* must be shelter'd from hard rains, frost, and snow, by coverings either of mats or cloths, but where there is not convenience

venience for this, the pots should be laid down on one side, to prevent the moisture from lodging in the pots, which often rots them.

You may yet transplant Roses, Lilacs, Syringa's Jasmines, Laburnums, Spirea frutex, Honeyfuckles, Hypericum frutex, Colutea's and most other hardy flowering shrubs, if the soil be dry where they are to be planted, otherwise it is better to defer it till *February*.

Turn your composts which have been prepar'd for pots or borders, that the parts may be equally mix'd, and may receive the benefit of air and frost, to sweeten them, and render them looser. You should also prepare fresh composts at this season, that you may not want a supply the following year, it being the better way to have three or four stocks under each other, that they may lie the longer before they are used; for if the parts are not well mix'd, the plants will not thrive well which are planted therein.

Toward the latter end of this month, if the season should prove wet or frosty, you must arch your beds of choice Anemonies, Ranunculus's and Hyacinths, with hoops, that they may be cover'd with mats or cloths, to prevent the frost from penetrating the ground to the roots, and keep off too large quantities of water, which if permitted to soak into the beds, will cause the roots to rot off in the spring.

Your wilderness quarters should now be trimm'd, and the ground dug between the trees, which will render it neat, and encourage the growth of the trees; but if you have any flower-roots growing therein, you must be careful not to destroy them in digging.

In very wet or frosty weather, when little work can be done in the garden, you should prepare your seeds ready for sowing in the spring, and make a quantity of numbers to label your choice flowers; and be sure to prepare your tools of all sorts, that they may be ready for use in the spring.

Plants now in flower in the open air.

Some sorts of Starworts, two sorts of golden Rods, Annual Stock-Gilliflower, Double Colchicum, Saffron, Heart's-ease, or Pansies, three or four sorts of Perennial Sunflowers, Plumbago or Leadwort ; and if the season be mild, some Single Anemonies and Polyanthus Narcissus, where they were not removed the last summer.

Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in flower.

Arbutus or Strawberry-tree, Laurustinus, Musk Rose, Passion Flower, Clematitis Boetica, Cytissus lunatus, Genista spinosa, and Monthly Rose.

*Work to be done in the GREEN-HOUSE and
STOVE.*

The beginning of this month you must remove into the green-house such hardy exotick plants as have been permitted to remain abroad 'till this time ; and now you should place all your plants in the green-house into the order you intend they shall remain all the winter, in doing of which you should observe to place the tallest plants backward, and to let them slope down gradually toward the front ; but do not place them so near that their branches may interfere, for that would greatly injure their heads.

In mild weather you should let your hardy exotick plants have as much free air as possible, by opening the glasses every day, and you must look over them every day constantly, to see which of them want water, for there are some sorts of plants which will require to be water'd three or four times in a week, when many others do not require it above once, so that you should not water them all at the same time, but only those which you see require it ; you should also observe to do it in a morning, that the damp may pass off before the windows
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are close shut in the evening, otherwise it will injure your plants.

You must frequently pick off all decay'd leaves from your plants, and not permit them to fall among your pots and tubs, which will make a litter in the house, and as they rot will infect the air, which being imbibed by the plants, will cause them to change the verdure of their leaves, to a pale sickly complexion.

As the cold advances you must encrease your fires in the stove proportionably, being careful not to overheat the air, lest you cause the plants to shoot too freely, which is injurious to them at this season, nor should you suffer the air to be too cold, lest their leaves decay and fall off, and the extreme parts of the plants perish; you must also observe to water the plants as often as you perceive they require it, which will be proportionable to the heat of the air; but the water should be placed in the stove eighteen or twenty hours before it is used, that it may acquire a proportionable heat to the air of the house, and never give it in too great quantities, for it is much the better method, to water your plants often and sparingly, than to over-water them at this season.

You must constantly pick off all decay'd leaves from the tender plants in the stove, and clean their leaves and stems from filth, which they are very subject to contract at this season, as also from insects, which often infest them, especially the Coffee Tree, which will require to be frequently cleaned.

Your Anana or Pine-Apple plants must not be suffered to remain longer in the bark-bed than the beginning of this month, at which time they should be removed into the stove, observing to do it in a warm day, and place them where they may have a great share of heat, without which they seldom produce fruit.

Plants now in flower in the GREEN-HOUSE and
STOVE.

Several sorts of Aloes, some Geranium's, Sedum ar-

borefcens, Coryledons, Anemonospermos's, Leonurus, Canary Campanula, Candy-tuft Tree, Yellow Indian Jasmine, Indian Nasturtium with a double flower, Spanish Jasmine, Viburnums, Ilex-leav'd Jasmine, Senecio folio retuso, Large Blue Virginian Starwort, Double-flower'd Myrtle, Cassia Bahamensis, Papaw Tree, Chrysanthemum arborefcens, Doria Africana Jacobææ folio, Sensitive Plants, Azorian Jasmine, Granadilla's Alcea Africana arborefcens, Guernsey Lilly, Belladonna Lilly, with some others.



DECEMBER.

Work to be done in the KITCHEN-GARDEN.

THIS month (the days being at the shortest) is the darkest of the whole year, and is subject to different sorts of weather, sometimes the ground is frozen up, so that little can be done in the garden; and at other times there are hard rains, and thick stinking fogs, which render it very uncomfortable stirring abroad, and are very injurious to tender plants.

If the season be mild, you may earth up those Artichoaks which were neglected the former months, in doing of which you should bury a little rotten dung in the ground, which will greatly promote the growth of your Artichokes the following spring.

Carry dung into the quarters of your kitchen-garden, and spread it on the ground, and trench up the quarters

quarters, laying the earth in ridges, that it may be mellow'd by frost, and be fit for use when the season for cropping them comes on, for if you do not get your ground in readiness at this season, you will have too much business hurrying upon you in the spring.

Pick snails out of the holes of old walls, or from under pales, hedges, broken pots, or other rubbish, in which places they lay themselves up during the winter season, and may be then easily taken before they get abroad again.

Sow Cresses, Mustard, Rape, Radish, Turnep, and other Sallet-herbs, upon a moderate hot-bed, which should be either cover'd with frames, or arched over with hoops and covered with mats, for at this season these seeds will not come up where they are expos'd to the open air.

In mild weather you should observe to uncover your Cauliflower plants every day, that they may enjoy the free air, otherwise they will draw up weak and be good for little; you must also constantly pick off all decay'd leaves, which, if suffer'd to remain on, will be very injurious to the plants, especially if it should happen that the weather will not permit the beds to be uncovered for two or three days together, which is often the case at this season, when these decay'd leaves, rotting in the beds, will emit a rancid vapour, which mixing with the confin'd air of the beds, will render it unwholesome for the plants.

You may now make hot-beds for Asparagus to supply the table about the latter end of *January*, for at this season it will be near six weeks from the time of making the beds, before the Asparagus will be fit to cut.

About the middle of this month, if the weather is mild, you should sow some early Peas, on warm borders, to succeed those which were sown the former months, and observe to draw some earth up about the stems of those Peas and Beans which are come up, to protect them from the frost.

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You may also sow some Radishes, Carrots, and Lettuce, on warm borders, near walls or pales, for an early crop, because it may happen that those which were sown the former months may be destroy'd, and these escape, for which reason it is proper always to have two or three crops, one under the other, which will allow you a better chance than if you had but one.

Toward the latter end of this month you should plant some Sandwich Beans, which are hardier than the Windsor kind, and will be very proper to succeed the Spanish or Lisbon Beans, which were planted the former months, so that there may be a constant supply for the table.

When the ground is frozen so hard that you cannot dig it, you should repair your fences, and carry dung upon your quarters, that it may be ready when the frost goes off; you should also clean your seeds ready for sowing, and prepare all your tools, that there may be no delay when the season is favourable for cropping your ground.

Products of the KITCHEN-GARDEN.

Cabbages, Savoys, Red Cabbages, Borecole, and some Broccoli, Carrots, Parsnips, Turneps, Potatoes, Skirrets, Scorzonera, Salsafy, Beets, and Horse Radish.

Onions, Leeks, Garlick, Rocambole, Shallots, Thyme, Winter Savory, Hyssop, Sage, Rosemary, Chard Beets, Chardoons, Celery, and some other herbs for soup.

Cresses, Mustard, Rape, Radish, Turnep, Small Lettuce, and other Saller-herbs upon the hot-bed; Celery, Endive, and some Brown Dutch Lettuce, from under glasses in mild weather, with Mint and Tarragon upon hot-beds made the beginning of last month, and Asparagus upon hot-beds made in October.

Work

*Work to be done in the FRUIT GARDEN and
ORCHARD.*

If the season be mild you may dig and prepare your ground for planting fruit-trees in *February*, and mend the borders of your fruit-garden with some fresh earth and very rotten dung well mixed together, which will greatly incourage your trees.

It will not be proper to prune any of your fruit-trees either against walls or espaliers at this season, lest the frost should follow soon after, which would injure the wounded branches, especially of Peaches, Apricocks, and other tender fruit-trees.

Examine your Orchards, and cut all dead branches out of the Trees, as also such as cross each other, in doing of which you should observe to make the wound sloping, and as smooth as possible, that the wet may the easier pass off without entering the tree.

You may also dung and plough the ground of your Orchards between the trees, which will be of great service to them, and cause the fruit to be much fairer, and better tasted; and where you intend to plant any young Orchards in the spring, the ground should now be prepar'd for that purpose.

In frosty weather you should be careful to cover the ground about your new-planted trees with mulch, to prevent the frost from penetrating the ground to their roots, for that would greatly injure the young fibres.

You must also be very careful to keep the frost out of the room where you keep your choice winter fruit, for whenever any of the fruit are frozen, they certainly decay soon after.

Fruits in prime, or yet lasting.

Pears; the Colmar, St. Germain, St. Andrew, Virgouleuse, Ambrette, Leschafferie, Epine d'Hyver, St.
Au-

Augustine, Bourre d'Hyver, Louise-Bonne, l'Ama-dotte, Spanish Boncretien, Poire de livre, Ronville, Citron d'Hyver, Roufelette d'Hyver, Martin Sec, with some others.

Apples; the Nonpareil, Golden Pippen, French Pippen, Holland Pippen, Kentish Pippen, Piles Russet, Winter Pearmain, Wheelers Russet, Haut-bonne, Ren-net Grise, Aromatick Russet, Winter Gillyflower, Golden Russet, Pear Russet, Harvey Apple, Winter Queening, with some others of less note.

As also Medlars, Services, Almonds, and Nuts.

Work to be done in the PLEASURE GARDEN.

Your beds of choice Ranunculus's, Anemonies, and Hyacinths should be carefully covered in very wet or frosty weather, both which are equally prejudicial to them.

The pots or boxes of seedling flowers should also be covered in very hard rains, or severe frost, otherwise they will be in danger of being destroyed thereby.

Cover your choice Carnations and Auricula's, to protect them from great rains and snow, which are very injurious to them, but in mild weather they should have as much free air as possible, otherwise they will draw up weak and become very tender.

You should now lay some mulch about the roots of your new-planted trees and shrubs, as also about your exotick trees which are planted in the open air, to prevent the frost from penetrating the ground to their roots, which would greatly injure if not destroy them.

Turn over your several heaps of earth which are prepared for the flower garden, that the frost may mellow them; and mix up some new heaps, that you may have a quantity always prepared eight or ten months at least, before you use them.

In mild weather you should dig and prepare your beds and borders ready for planting flower roots in the spring.

spring, in doing of which it will be proper to lay the earth up in a ridge, that the heavy rains may run off, which would render the earth too wet for planting, if the beds were laid flat to receive them.

Continue to dig up the ground in your wilderness quarters, that the whole may be render'd neat against the spring, when the trees begin to bud, and the flowers blow, which will invite persons to walk out; but in doing of this you must be careful not to injure any of the plants which grow between the trees.

Prepare such parts of your garden where you intend to plant flowering shrubs or tender trees out in the spring; but this ground should be laid in ridges till the season for planting is come.

In frosty weather, when you can do little work in the garden, you must prepare your tallies to number your flowers and feeds when they are sown, and make all your tools ready for use against spring, when you will have full employment abroad.

Plants now in flower in the open air.

Some Single Anemonies, Polyanthus's, Primroses, Stock Gilliflowers, Polyanthus Narcissus, Hellebaster or Bears-foot, Alysson Halimi Folio, Red-flower'd Spring Cyclamen, Tangier Fumitory, Narrow-leav'd Golden Rod, and in mild weather sometimes the Winter Aconite, and Snow-drops.

Hardy Trees and Shrubs now in flower.

Laurustinus, Arbutus or the Strawberry-tree, Spurge Laurel, Glastenbury Thorn, Virginian Ground-sel Tree, Upright Blue-berried Honeyfuckle, Genista Spinosa, Clematitis Boetica, Cytissus maranthe, and in mild weather the Mezereon.

*Work to be done in the GREEN-HOUSE and
STOVE.*

If the season be very cold you must keep the windows and doors of your green-house closely shut ; but in mild weather you should open some of them, to let fresh air into the house, otherwise there will be a damp moist air, which will cause the tender shoots of the plants to grow mouldy and decay, therefore whenever you observe any mouldiness upon your plants, you must immediately clean it off, otherwise it will spread and infect the neighbouring plants ; you must also diligently pick off all decay'd leaves, and not permit them to fall off upon the ground, because if they remain in the house they will rot and infect the air to the great injury of your plants.

You must now water your plants very sparingly, especially such of them as are of a succulent nature, as Aloes, Cereus's, Ficoides's, Sedum's, Coryledon's, &c. but your Myrtles, Amomum Plinii's, Leonurus's, Oleanders, Bays, Adhatoda, with other woody plants, must be frequently water'd ; but in cold weather they should not have too much given them at a time, but rather give it to them often and in less quantities.

The fires in the stoves must now be carefully kept up, as well in dark foggy weather, as in severe frost ; for if the air is damp, it is equally injurious as a sharp air to the plants, so that you must be directed by a well graduated Thermometer, as to the degree of heat which your plants require.

Your Anana or Pine-Apples must have a good share of heat, otherwise they will not produce fruit the following summer ; you must also observe to refresh them often with water, which should be placed in the stove to warm, at least twelve or fourteen hours before it is used ; where this is neglected the plants are often so check'd as not to be recover'd in some months after.

Your

Your tender exotick plants, which are plunged in the bark-bed, must now be carefully tended, to water them as they shall require it, and to pick off all decay'd leaves, and cleanse their stems and leaves from insects and filth which they are very subject to contract, especially the Coffee-Trees, which must be often cleaned, otherwise their leaves will decay.

You must now mix up your several compost of earth for your exotick plants, and turn over those heaps which have been already prepared, that their several parts may be better united together.

*Plants now in flower in the GREEN HOUSE and
STOVE.*

Leonurus's, Candy-tuft Tree, Yellow Indian Jasmine, Aleppo Cyclamen's, Ascyron Belearicum, Geranium's, Spanish Jasmine, Arabian Jasmine, Ilex-leav'd Jasmine, Polygala arborescens, Double-flower'd Indian Nasturtium, Onion-leav'd Asphodel, several sorts of Aloes, Anemonospermos's, Leucanthemum Pyrethri sapore, Carolina Dwarf Sunflower, Canary Campanula, Althæa arborescens, Virginian large Blue Aster, Golden Rod, Senecio folio retuso, Alaternoides ericæ folio, some sorts of Ficoides's, Sensitive Plants, with some others.

F I N I S.

